

**INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**£5/-6/-**



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# Inter-University Board of India

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## List of Members—1959-60

1. Sri D.C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University Dharwar. (*President*)
2. Sri K. P. Bhatnagar, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Agra.
3. Col. B.H. Zaidi, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.P., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
4. Dr. Shri Ranjan, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.N.I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
5. Dr. V. S. Krishna, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph. D. (Vienna), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
6. Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
7. Dr. V. S. Jha, Ph. D. (London), Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
8. Dr. Dukhan Ram, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), D.L.O., D.M.S. (London), Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University, Patna-4.
9. Sri T.M. Advani, M.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.
10. Sri N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta, Calcutta-12. (*Chairman, Standing Committee*)
11. Sir Nicholas Attygalle, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.O.G. (Gt. Brit.), D.L.O. (London), L.M.S. (Ceylon), Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya.
12. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor University of Delhi, Delhi 8.
13. Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., B.L., (Cal.), Ph.D., D.Litt. (London), Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University, Gauhati.
14. Sri B. N. Jha, B.Ed. (Edin.), Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
15. Sri Maganbhai Prabhudas Desai, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-9.
16. Pandit K. L. Dubey, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur.

17. Dr. Triguna Sen, Dr. Ing. (Munich), A.M.M.E. (B. Tech.), A.M.I. Mech. E. (London), M.I.E. (Ind.), Rector, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32.
18. Sri A. A. A. Fyzee, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar.
19. Dr. John Mathai, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B.Litt., (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London), Vice-Chancellor, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.
20. Sri K.A. Subramania Iyer, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
21. Dr. Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras-5.
22. Dr. J. M. Mehta, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph. D. (London), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda-2.
23. Sri S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.) Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
24. Dr. K. V. Puttappa, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.
25. Justice G. B. Badkas, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
26. Sri D. S. Reddy, M.A. (Oxon.), Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7.
27. Dr. A. C. Joshi, D.Sc., F.N.I., Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
28. Dr. Balbhadra Prasad, D.Sc. (London), Vice-Chancellor, University of Patna, Patna-5.
29. Professor D. G. Karve, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona, Ganeshkhind, Poona-7.
30. Shri G. C. Chatterji, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
31. Dr. Htin Aung, M.A., B.Litt., Ph. D., D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.
32. Sri A. N. Khosla, I.S.E. (Retd.), Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
33. Shri Babubhai J. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar. (Via Anand)
34. Dr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, University of Saugar, Sagar.
35. Dr. Premlila V. Thackersey, D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay-1.

36. Sri S. Govindarajulu, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), B.L., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
37. Dr. P. Parija, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I. Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack.
38. Dr. Mata Prasad, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I., Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University, Ujjain.
39. Sri Kshitis Chandra Chaudhuri, Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan.

**Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board of India  
and the places where the annual meetings were held.**

- The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawas Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D., Finance Member, Executive Council, and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.) (1925-27), (*Delhi and Banaras*).
- Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Kt., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras (1927-28), (*Madras*).
- Prof. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, The Panjab University, Lahore (1928-30), (*Patna and Dacca*).
- Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras (1930-31), (*Mysore*).
- The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32), (*Lahore*).
- Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M.A. (Cantab), Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras (1932-33), (*Hyderabad-Dn.*).
- Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna P.O., Dacca (1933-34), (*Delhi*).
- Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., University of Bombay, Bombay (1934-35), (*Calcutta*).
- R. Littlehailes, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras (1935-36), (*Aligarh*).
- Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Professor of English, University of Allahabad, Allahabad (1936-37), (*Nagpur*).
- Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), D. Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair (1937-38), (*Allahabad*).
- Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras (1938-39), (*Bombay*).
- Rajakaryapravina N. S. Subha Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore (1939-40), (*Waltair*).
- Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A., D. Litt., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur (1940-41), (*Trivandrum*).
- The Hon'ble Dr. Syamprasad Mookerji, M.A., B.L., D. Litt., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A., 77, Ashutosh Mookerji Road, Calcutta (1941-42), (*Annamalainagar*).
- Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (1942-43), (*Mysore*).
- Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras (1943-44), (*Hyderabad-Dn.*).
- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, D.Litt., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Patna, (1944-45), (*Patna*).
- Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi (1945-46), (*Colombo*).

**Dr. J. C. Chatterji, M.A., D. Litt., M.L.A., (Central), Vice-Chancellor, University of Agra, Agra (1946-47), (Jaipur).**

**Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of English and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (1947-48), (Cuttack).**

**Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras (1948-49), (Madras).**

**Sir Ivor Jennings, M.A., D. Litt., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon, Colombo (1949-50), (Banaras), (President).**

**Pandit K. L. Dubey, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, University of Nagpur, Nagpur (1950-51), (Rangoon), (President).**

**Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M.A., Ph.D. Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajputana, Jaipur (1951-52), (Delhi), (President).**

**Sri K. K. Handiqui, M.A., (Cal. et Oxon.), Vice-Chancellor, University of Gauhati, Gauhati (1952-53), (Waltair), (President).**

**Dr. Htin Aung. M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law, Rector, University of Rangoon, Rangoon (1953-54), (Mysore), (President).**

**Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (1954-55), (Patna), (President).**

**Dewan Anand Kumar, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Solan (Simla Hills), (1955-56), (Aligarh), (President)**

**Shrimati Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Hons.), Vice-Chancellor, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda (1956-57), (Calcutta), (President).**

**Dr. V. S. Krishna, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Vienna), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair (1957-58), (Peradeniya, Ceylon) (President).**

**Shri G. C. Chatterji, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (1958-59), (Chandigarh), (President).**

**Shri D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar (1959-60), (Baroda), (President).**

## **Succession list of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board of India.**

1. Prof. N.S. Subbha Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, University Professor of Economics, and Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore (1925-27).
2. Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, University of Agra, and Senior Professor of English, Sanatan Dhrama College, Kanpur (1927-32).
3. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore (1932-37).
4. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean, Faculty of Arts, and Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (1937-42.)
5. Prof. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.Hist.s., Barrister-at-Law, Head of the Department of History and Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan) (1942-45).
6. K. P. Sinha, Esq., M.A. (Cantab), Principal G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur (1945-31st January, 1947).
7. Dr. J. C. Chatterjee, M.A. D. Litt., M.L.A. (Central), 10-A, Cavalry Lines Delhi (1st February, 1947 to 31st October, 1947).
8. Samuel Mathai Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Head of the Department of English, St. Stephen's College, and Reader in English, Delhi University, Indar Villa, Roopnagar, Delhi (1st April, 1948 to 28th December, 1953).
9. Shri V. K. Ayappan Pillai, M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Oxon.), Retd. Principal and Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras (1st February, 1954).

# **INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 1959—60**

This Report covers the Thirty-fifth year of the Inter-University Board of India, i.e., from April 1959 to March 1960.

### **I**

#### **MEMBERS AND OFFICE-BEARERS**

The personnel of the Board has undergone the following changes during the year under report :—

Justice G. B. Badkas took over charge as Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, from 16 January, 1959, in place of Justice K. T. Mangalmurti, who had represented that University since 16th January, 1956.

Prof. D. G. Karve, M.A., assumed charge as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona from 1st June, 1959, in place of Dr. R.P. Paranjpye, who had represented that University since 18th April, 1956.

Dr. Htin Aung, M.A., D. Litt., Ph. D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Rangoon, represented that University since 15th November, 1948. But the Board did not have the pleasure of his presence at its Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting held at the M.S. University of Baroda on 18th and 19th December, 1959, due to the fact that the University of Rangoon withdrew its membership of the Board. The Registrar in his letter No. 1641/1-G. 9 dated 23rd November, 1959, expressed the view of the Senate of the University that the problems and interests of Rangoon University were essentially different from those of the Indian Universities.

With the withdrawal of the University of Rangoon, the enrolment of the Board came down to thirty-eight.

The Board welcomes the new members and places on

record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered to it by the retiring members.

Shri D.C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, was the President of the Board for the year. Dr. N.K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta, continued to be the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and Prof. V.K. Ayappan Pillai, M.A. (Madras), B.A., (Oxon.), Secretary of the Board during the same period.

## II

### REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD

Action has been taken on all the resolutions passed at the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held at the Panjab University, Chandigarh, on the 23rd and 24th February, 1959.

1. The recommendation of the Board in Resolution No. I(2, b) that the equality of the first year examination of the 3 year degree course be determined by the nature of the subjects studied and the certificate produced of satisfactory fulfilment of the first year course was referred to the Universities. The Andhra University states that candidates will be admitted to higher courses on consideration of the merits of individual candidates. The Universities of Annamalai, Baroda, Marathwada and Saugar have accepted the recommendation. The University of Bombay states that recognition would be given on the merits of each case provided the course of instruction undergone by the applicant is more or less equivalent to the course prescribed for the Intermediate examination of the Bombay University, and provided further that the examination passed by the applicant is an examination held by the University concerned and not by a college. The University of Rajasthan is of the opinion that the 3 year degree course conducted by other Indian Universities be recognised as a whole and not in parts. Osmania University has not given recognition to the 1st year of the 3 year degree course of other Universities. Gujarat University will consider the recommendation when the 3 year degree course is introduced. The Universities of Agra, Jabalpur and S.V. Vidya-peeth have noted the resolution and other Universities are still considering it.

2. The recommendations of Rev. Fr. L.D. Murphy, Madras, accepted by the Board in Resolution No. II(1) for the recognition of the following French Examinations (a, c & d) as equivalent to Matriculation and S.S.L.C. standard and (b) to the Middle School Examination of Indian Universities were communicated to the Universities. The Andhra University, M.S. University of Baroda, Panjab, Rajasthan, Saugar, S.V. Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswara University have accepted the recommendations. Agra University has recognised the French Baccalaureat examination with Science subjects as equivalent to Inter Examination for admission to B.V.Sc. and A.H. Examination. Bombay considers each case on its merits. Jabalpur recognises it for the present as equivalent to the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination of the State Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, for the purpose of admission to the Degree Courses of the University. Other Universities have the matter under their consideration.

- (a) Brevet Elementaire (Francais).
- (b) Brevet d' Etudes de Premier Cycle
- (c) Brevet d' Enseignement Premier superieur de langue Indienne (Tamil)
- (d) Brevet d' Langue Indienne (Telugu and Malayalam)

#### *Appendix A*

3. The recommendations of the Board in Resolution No. II (3) that the Certificates of the Speciality Board of U.S.A. and Canada be considered a special qualification for purposes of employment, but not of equal academic standing with the M.D. and M.S. qualifications of Indian Universities were communicated to the Universities. The Andhra and Baroda Universities consider the P.G. Medical Certificates of the Speciality Board in U.S.A. and Canada as equivalent to M.D. and M.S. for appointments. The University of Bombay states that each case is considered by its Syndicate on its own merits for purposes of teaching appointments. The Panjab University is in agreement with the recommendation, but suggests that the Indian Medical Council be requested to make efforts in getting the Indian degrees recognised in U.S.A. on reciprocal basis. Agra has recorded the resolution and Jabalpur has noted it. Other Universities are considering the recommendation.

4. Resolution No. II (4) recommending the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary, as equivalent to Matriculation and the Advanced as equivalent to the first year of the 3 year degree course was communicated to the Universities. The Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Jabalpur, Marathwada, Osmania, Panjab, Roorkee, Rajasthan, S.V. Vidyapeeth and S.N.D.T. recognise the Ordinary level as equivalent to Matriculation. Andhra, Baroda, Jabalpur, Karnatak, Marathwada, Osmania, Panjab, Rajasthan, Roorkee have accepted the Advanced level as equivalent to Intermediate or to the first year of the 3 year degree course. Saugar has noted the resolution. A statement of replies is printed in *Appendix A(1)*.

5. Resolution No. II (5) on the question of recognition of the following examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan was communicated to the Universities. The Universities are mostly in agreement with the resolution, while some of the examinations are still under their consideration. The replies received from the Universities are printed in *Appendix-B*.

1. High School Examination.
2. Intermediate in Arts Examination.
3. Intermediate in Science Examination.
4. Intermediate in Commerce Examination.
5. Intermediate in Agriculture Examination.
6. Higher Secondary Examination.

6. Resolution No. II (7) recommending that the engineering degrees of all statutory Universities in the country accepted by the Central Government be recognised by the Army Headquarters also without being referred to the Institution of Engineers, India, was communicated to the Ministry of Education for being forwarded to the Ministry of Defence. The latter has replied as follows :

".....to say that the technical qualifications for admission to the Graduates' Course for ultimate grant of regular commission in the Army have already been revised to be any degree or diploma in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical or Telecommunication Engineering of a University recognised by the Ministry of Education for recruitment to superior posts under the Central Government. I am also further to

inform you that those revised qualifications have been made applicable from the course which commenced in July, 1959."

7. Resolution No. II (8) was communicated to the Universities recommending that persons possessing the National Certificates or State Diplomas in Engineering be permitted to be admitted to the Second Year of the Engineering Course of the Universities provided they have the basic qualification required or pass the test for the same to be conducted by the College. The Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Gujarat, Panjab, Roorkee and Sri Venkateswara are not in favour of the recommendation. Patna has accepted the recommendation. S.V. Vidyapeeth has recognised the Diploma Examination conducted by the State Government for admission to the S.E. degree course subject to certain conditions. A statement of replies is printed in *Appendix-B (I)*.

8. Resolution No. III (3) recommending that deaf candidates be permitted to appear after private study for various non-technical examinations was communicated to the Universities. The Universities of Andhra, Gujarat, Marathwada, Patna, Rajasthan and S.V. Vidyapeeth are in favour of the recommendation, whereas Annamalai being a residential University, Bombay and Jabalpur do not accept it. It does not concern Saugar as the teaching departments of that University start from B.A. and B.Sc. classes. Other Universities have the matter under their consideration.

9. Resolution No. IV (2) was communicated to the Universities suggesting that the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education and the Inter-University Board of India held at Madras on 28th September, 1957 and printed as Appendix M in the Chandigarh Board Proceedings, be accepted. The Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Baroda, Mysore, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee, Rajasthan and S.V. Vidyapeeth have accepted the recommendations, whereas Bombay is following the old system of four year B.E. course. A statement of replies received is printed in *Appendix C*.

10. Resolution No. IV (3a) requesting the Universities for comment on the proposal for the inclusion of audio-visual education as a subject of study in training colleges

and the Faculty of Education in the Universities was communicated to the Universities. From the replies received from them it appears that Annamalai and the M.S. University of Baroda have accepted the recommendation, and the Universities of Ceylon, Gujarat, Osmania, Rajasthan, S.V. Vidyapeeth and Panjab have already included Audio-Visual Education as a subject of study. Sri Venkateswara University states that there is no need to treat Audio-Visual Education as a separate subject, as it is part of every subject that is studied at the training colleges in this University area.

11. Resolution No IV(3b) requesting the Universities for comments on the possibilities of teaching film appreciation in the general education course of the Universities was communicated to the Universities. From the replies received, it appears that the Annamalai University has accepted the proposal. The University of Bombay proposes to start a University Film Club which would help promote film appreciation among the stdents ; the University of Ceylon has the teaching of appreciation of education films in the General Education Course. The Universities of Agra, Gujarat and Jabalpur have not introduced the General Education Course. Sri Venkateswara University is of the view that the content of General Education is still in a fluid state and that this question be left to each University for consideration at a suitable time. Saugar University informs that this has not been introduced as a subject of study in the University. The matter will be duly considered by the University if and when the necessity arises. Other Universities have the matter under their consideration.

12. Resolution No. IV (4a & b) was communicated to the Universities recommending that guidance and student personnel services be included in the curriculum of training colleges. The University of Annamalai has accepted the proposal in principle. The Universities of Baroda and Poona have recorded the recommendation, and the Universities of Bombay, Rajasthan, Saugar and Vidyapeeth have commenced providing this help. Sri Venkateswara University proposes to include vocational guidance in the B.Ed. course and introduce guidance and student personnel services if Government financial help is received. The replies received from the Universities have been communicated to the University Grants Commission for the necessary financial help to the Universities for introducing this service as recommended by the Board in their resolution No. IV (4c).

13. Resolution No. IV (5) was communicated to the Universities inviting their comments on the proposal of the Indian Meteorological Department in institute Departments of Meteorology in at least four more Universities besides those of Andhra, Banaras, Saugar and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. Andhra University informs that there is already provision in the University for M. Sc. Technology Course in Meteorology and Oceanography. B.Sc. degree holders with Physics and Mathematics and B.S. (Hons.) degree holders with Physics or Mathematics are eligible for admission to the course. The course is of 3 years duration for pass graduates and two years for Hons. graduates. The majority of the Universities have replied that it is not possible for them to introduce the course at present without Government financial help.

14. Resolution No. IV(6) was forwarded to the Universities to draw their attention to the importance of introducing a course of Family Planning in the M.B., B.S., D.P.H. and M.C.H., and Health Education in the B.Ed./B.T. and under graduate courses of the Universities. The Universities of Osmania, Rajasthan and Sri Venkateswara have included Family Planning in the M.B., B.S. syllabus, and the Andhra University in the Public Health Course for a period of three months after M.B., B.S. The Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Marathwada, Sri Venkateswara and S.V. Vidyapeeth provide for Health Education in the B.Ed. Course. Patna University recommends that Family Planning should not be included as a subject of study in any University.

15. Resolution No. IV (7) commending to the Universities proper emphasis on Cartography in the M.A. and M.Sc. courses in geography which deals with map-making and map-drawing, and inviting their opinion for the recognition of Applied Geography as proposed by the National Atlas Organisation, was communicated to the Universities. S.V. Vidyapeeth has accepted the proposal and is taking necessary steps in the matter. The University of Bombay is in agreement with the resolution, and has already implemented the suggestions in the syllabus. The subjects are included as optional in the M.A. (Geog.) in Osmania University. Most of the Universities do not have Geography in the M.A.

16. Resolution No. IV (8) approving the suggestion of

the Botanical Survey of India that the Universities should consult the Regional Circles of the Botanical Survey of India concerned when any member of the staff intends to undertake floristic studies of any area to avoid duplication of work and facilitate co-ordination, was communicated to the Universities. The Universities of Annamalai, Baroda, Sri Venkateswara and Saugar accept the proposal. The Universities of Bombay, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Poona and S.V. Vidyapeeth have taken necessary action in the matter.

17. Resolution No. IV (11) recommending that the subject of Community Development be included in the Syllabi of graduate and postgraduate classes was communicated to the Universities. The Universities of Baroda and S.V. Vidyapeeth have introduced this course in the Diploma (in Co-operation), and B. Com. (Optional subject) respectively. The Andhra, Karnatak, Rajasthan, Sri Venkateswara and Saugar Universities have already introduced this subject, and Osmania University is proposing to institute it at the post-graduate diploma level. The Universities have also been requested to send the Scheme of study to the Ministry of Community Development, New Delhi, for necessary financial help. A letter was also addressed to the Ministry by the office of the Board for rendering financial help to the Universities as resolved by the Board. S. V. Vidyapeeth has sent a scheme to the Ministry.

18. Resolution No. V (3) was communicated to the Universities requesting them to expedite the issue of migration certificate. The Universities of Agra, Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Ceylon, Jabalpur, Osmania, Patna, Poona, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Saugar and S. V. Vidyapeeth have noted it and are already taking action. Delhi and Sri Venkateswara have the matter under their consideration.

19. Resolution No. V (4) was communicated to the Universities requesting them to specify in the B. A. or B. Sc. degree certificates the subjects in which the candidates are declared successful. The Universities of Agra, Baroda, Bombay, Ceylon, Jabalpur, Osmania, Patna, Poona, Rajasthan, Sri Venkateswara, Saugar and S.V. Vidyapeeth are in agreement with the resolution and some are following it already. The Universities of Delhi and Gujarat have the matter under their consideration. The Annamalai University states that this may be difficult since the candidates have

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a variety of subjects--Part I (English), Part II (Second language) and Part III (Main and Ancillary subjects). Perhaps the main subject alone may be indicated, but then it may be misleading.

20. Resolution No. V (6) was communicated to the Universities suggesting that the counting of the seniority of teachers should be guided by the principles laid down by the Universities and that no application from any University teacher for a post in another University might be entertained unless it was received through proper channels and that the age of retirement of the teachers should be 60 years. The Universities of Agra, Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Ceylon, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Osmania, Poona, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Sri Venkateswara and S. V. Vidyapeeth have recorded the resolution or are in agreement with the resolution, and in fact some are already following it. The Gujarat, Rajasthan and Sri Venkateswara Universities have fixed 60 years as the age for retirement while Osmania has fixed 55 years. Saugar agrees with the recommendations and has fixed 65 years as the age of retirement in deserving cases.

21. Resolution No. V (7) inviting the comments of the Universities on the proposal to organise vacation and other special courses for enabling graduate teachers in Secondary Schools to acquire the Master's degree was communicated to them. The Universities of Andhra, Bombay, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Osmania, Rajasthan, and S. V. Vidyapeeth are not in favour of the proposal as condensed courses would lower the standard of teaching. The University of Bombay, however, states that the time table of lectures in some of the subjects for the M. A. degree is such that it is possible for Secondary Schools teachers to attend them. Moreover, the University is likely to introduce a Scheme of non-collegiate study for the graduate and post-graduate degrees. The University of Rajasthan also states that teacher candidates are allowed to appear privately for the M. A., M. Com. and also M. Sc. examination in Mathematics and candidates are permitted to appear in Jabalpur in Science subjects if practicals are completed in some college. The Universities of Baroda, Poona and Saugar have recorded the resolution and those of Agra, Annamalai, Delhi and Sri Venkateswara have the matter under consideration.

22. Resolution No. V (9) was forwarded to the Universities for necessary action on the proposal of the National Archives, New Delhi, to organise the University archives on

the lines of similar archives of progressive countries, and arrange for their proper housing, preservation and cataloguing, and encouraging their study and use by offer of suitable scholarships. The Universities of Annamalai and S.V. Vidyapeeth have accepted the proposal, Gujarat University has circulated the proposal to its affiliated colleges and Library Committee and the Universities of Baroda, Bombay, Poona and Saugar have recorded it. The question of reorganising the University Archives did not arise in Ceylon and Osmania Universities. Sri Venkateswara University writes that if the National Archives of India, New Delhi, suggest the definite action that a young University may take, the University will be prepared to consider it. Agra, Delhi and Rajasthan have the matter under their consideration.

23. Resolution No. V (10) was communicated to the Universities recommending that any one who has been in any grade other than that of "Professor" on the maximum of the scale for three years or more be considered for the grant of a special personal allowance which allowance may also be graded. The Universities of Annamalai, Jabalpur, Patna, Roorkee and Sri Venkateswara accept the resolution. The Universities of Baroda, Bombay, Poona and Saugar have recorded the recommendation ; S. V. Vidyapeeth has stated that it would be considered as and when the occasion arises. The Panjab University writes as follows : "The salaries and grades of Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other persons holding teaching posts in the University and University Colleges shall be fixed by the Senate. It shall, however, be competent for the Syndicate (a) to grant in special cases of approved service a personal allowance not exceeding rupees one hundred per mensem to a teacher who has attained the maximum of his grade and has put in thereafter a period of not less than seven years of service and (b) to allow, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, accelerated promotion within the grade to any member of University teaching staff for meritorious work." Agra does not approve the proposal. Ceylon and Osmania write that no such proposal has arisen in their Universities. The Universities of Delhi and Rajasthan have the matter under their consideration. The resolution has also been forwarded to the University Grants Commission for rendering financial help to the Universities for this purpose.

24. Resolution No. V(11) was communicated to the Universities recommending that students should be encouraged

to attend regular courses at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for which the Institute should adjust their courses according to the vacations of the Universities. The Universities of Annamalai, Baroda, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee and Rajasthan agree with the resolution and S.V. Vidyapeeth states that the question of encouraging students would be considered on individual merits. Bombay, Jabalpur Poona and Saugar have noted and recorded the proposal; and Andhra writes that attendance at regular courses at the Himalayan Institute cannot be treated as attendance at an academic session. The resolution was also forwarded to the Ministry of Defence whence this proposal was received. Their reply in letter No. 4/JS/HM1/58 dated 19th August, 1960 has been circulated to the Registrars of the Universities. They state that it is difficult to conduct the courses during the vacations only of the Universities as the dates have necessarily to be fixed with reference to weather conditions. Their four basic courses begin in the first week of March, the last week of April, the second week of September and the last week of October respectively and each is of 42 days duration. They suggest that Professors and lecturers may also be deputed to attend the courses. This will help the Universities to start local University Mountaineering Clubs to which trained Sherpa instructors may be deputed on payment of charges.

25. Resolution No. V(12) was communicated to the Universities recommending that the question of admission of students convicted by a court of law to University examinations should be considered on their merits. The Annamalai University is not in favour of the proposal. The Universities of Baroda, Osmania, Patna, Rajasthan, Sri Venkateswara and S.V. Vidyapeeth have accepted the recommendation and those of Bombay, Jabalpur, Poona and Saugar have noted and recorded it, and Agra and Delhi have the matter under their consideration.

26. Resolution No. V (13) has been communicated to the University Grants Commission requesting them to send the report of their examination into the question of the number of students for each class, the maximum number of students in an Institution, and the teacher-student ratio for the different categories of courses, so that these questions could be considered by the Inter-University Board of India.

## REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE 8TH QUINTENNAL CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITIES

Action has been taken on all the resolutions passed at the Eighth Quintenial Conference of Universities held at the Panjab University, Chandigarh, from 25th to 27th February, 1959.

1. Resolution No. I (i) was communicated to the Universities recommending that a Master of Science who registers himself for a research degree in his own University may be permitted to submit his thesis based on research work done in a National Laboratory or any recognised Science Institute under an approved guide for a part or whole of the period provided he fulfils all other requirements of the University. The Universities of Agra, Andhra, Bombay, Jabalpur, Jadavpur, Osmania, Roorkee, S.V. Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswara are in general agreement with the recommendation of the Board. A Statement of the replies received from the Universities is printed in *Appendix-D*.

2. Resolution No. I(ii) was circularised to the Universities communicating the recommendations of the Conference on the standardisation of research degrees. Jadavpur University states that it agrees with the resolution in respect of standardisation of research degrees except that it does not agree to so long a period as 7 years for the higher research degree. The replies received from the Universities on the various recommendations are summarised in *Appendix-E*.

3. Resolution No. I (iii a) was circularised to the Universities communicating the recommendations of the Conference on the question of finding a place for General Education at the University. The University of Agra states that the proposal was not approved by the Chancellor, and Jabalpur states that it will consider the question at a later stage. The Universities of Bombay, Jadavpur, Osmania, Roorkee, S.N.D.T., S.V. Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswar are in agreement with the recommendations. The summary of replies received is printed in *Appendix-F*.

4. Resolution No. I (iii, b) was communicated to the Universities recommending that the teaching of Diction-

at the Universities be encouraged. The Universities of Bombay, Jabalpur, Jadavpur, Osmania, Roorkee and S.V. Vidyapeeth are in favour of it. Panjab is of the view that it is not necessary to introduce Dramatics as a subject of study at this stage. Other Universities have the matter under their consideration.

5. Resolution No. I (iv, e) was communicated to the Universities recommending that proper and effective inspection of colleges is necessary and should be carried out according to their regulations and ordinances. Most of the Universities are already conducting periodical inspections, e.g., Agra, Bombay, Jabalpur, Marathwada, Osmania, S.N.D.T., S.V. Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswara. Jadavpur and Roorkee Universities write that the question does not arise in their case as they do not have affiliated colleges. Poona has recorded the resolution; and Delhi, Kerala and Panjab have the matter under their consideration.

6. Resolution No. I (vi, d) was communicated to the Universities making various recommendations for raising the standards of teaching and of students. The replies received from the Universities are summarized in *Appendix-G* which indicates that the Universities are generally engaged on the subject.

#### IV

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS

The Registrar of the Australian National University, Canberra, requested the Inter-University Board of India to publicize their notice for enrolment of students in the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies, and of the award of a small number of scholarships on world-wide competition offered by the University in June and November, 1959. The Board office sent a circular letter to the Universities for this purpose and distributed the application forms and other literature supplied by the University. It is gratifying to note that in the stiff competition two Indian students were able to get seats at the Australian University.

In response to the circular of the Secretary, applications were received from the senior administrative officers of Indian Universities for the Imperial Relations Trust Fellowship awarded by the Association of Universities of the

**British Commonwealth.** The Standing Committee which met in New Delhi on 13 April, 1959 considered them and recommended the following four candidates in order of preference to the Executive Council of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth :

- (i) Shri Jagatnandan Sahay, Registrar, Patna University.
- (ii) Shri S. S. Wodeyar, Registrar, Karnataka University.
- (iii) Shri T. V. Chidambaram, Registrar, Bombay University.
- (iv) Shri M. Ramanuja Rao Naidu, Registrar, Sri Venkateswara University.

The Executive Council of the Association finally selected Shri Jagatnandan Sahay for the award.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the Committee constituted by the Inter-University Board of India to consider the recommendations of the Press Commission on University Education in Journalism met at the University of Mysore on 1st September, 1959, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. Shri P. D. Singh, Shri K. E. Eapen, Shri N. V. K. Murthy and Shri Nadig Krishna Murthy, Heads of the Departments of Journalism of the Panjab, Nagpur, Osmania and Mysore Universities attended the meeting. The Minutes and recommendations of the Committee are printed in *Appendix H*.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Committee constituted by the Inter-University Board of India to consider some questions relating to Legal Studies in the Universities forwarded by the University of Delhi, the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education, Government of India, held its meeting at the University of Delhi on 25th and 26th January, 1960 under the Chairmanship of Sri S. Govindarajulu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University. Sri V. R. Bhat, Principal, Raja Lakshamagouda Law College, Belgaum, Prof. L. R. Sivasubramanian, Dean, Faculty of Law, Delhi University and Prof. S. Venkataraman, Professor-in-Charge, Law College, Andhra University, Waltair, were the other members who attended the meeting. The minutes and recommendations of the Committee are printed in *Appendix I*.

**The inspection of Rural Services Institutes with a view to considering the recognition of their Three Year Diploma Course as equivalent to the first Degree of the Universities, was continued during the year.**

The Rural Institute at Bichpuri was inspected on 28th September, 1959 by Sri B. N. Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam, M. P. and Prof. V. K. Ayappan Pillai, Secretary, Inter-University Board of India. The Rural Institute, Sriniketan, was inspected on 1st October, 1959 by Dr. P. Parija, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack, Sri Avinashilingam and Prof. Pillai. The Rural Institutes of Udaipur and Gargoti were inspected on 6th & 7th March, 1960 by Dr. Parija, Sri Avinashilingam and Prof. Pillai and the Rural Institute at Amrtaoti was inspected on 9th March, 1960 by Sri D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar and Prof. Pillai. The Committee consisting of Sri D. C. Pavate, Dr. Parija, Sri Avinashilingam and Prof. Pillai then met at Simla on 28th May, 1960 to draft the Report of the inspection of the Rural Institutes.

**The Board continued to function as an Inter-University Employment Bureau. Advertisements of vacancies received from different Universities of India and foreign countries, specially Malaya University, were circulated to the Universities in India for due publicity.**

**The Board kept itself in touch with the various Ministries of the Government of India and Research Councils and other bodies on which the Board is represented, and thus helped them in their deliberations on technical subjects.**

**Enquiries from students, Universities, members of the general public, the Government Ministries, Indian Embassies and foreign countries were duly attended to.**

**Sir Nicholas Attygalle, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.O.G. (Gt. Britt.), D.L.O. (Lond.), L.M.S. (Ceylon), Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, was elected President of the Board for the year 1960-61 at the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held at the M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda, on 18th & 19th December, 1959.**

## PUBLICATIONS

During the year under report, the Inter-University Board of India took up the following publications:-

1. Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India held at the University of Panjab, Chandigarh on February 23 and 24, 1959.
2. Proceedings of the 8th Quinquennial Conference of Universities held at the University of Panjab, Chandigarh on 25, 26 & 27th February, 1959.
3. Inter-University Board Bulletin, January, 1959.
4. Annual Report of the Inter-University Board of India, 1958-59.
5. List of Researches conducted by Universities and Research Institutes in Arts and Science subjects, 1954-58.
6. Bibliography of doctorate theses in Arts and Science accepted by the Universities, 1954-58.

## ELECTIONS & NOMINATIONS

1. Dr. P. Parija, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack, was re-elected as a representative of the Inter-University Board of India on the All-India Council of Agricultural Education for a period of three years from 11th April, 1960.
2. Dr. D. V. Bal, Director of the Institute of Science, Bombay, was nominated as a representative of the Inter-University Board of India on the Fisheries Research Committee of the Government of India for a term of three years from 1st September, 1960 in place of Shri Ghulam Mustafa Malik, Director of Fisheries, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.
3. Shri H. R. Kapoor, Principal, Bihar Veterinary College, Patna, and Shri R. Kaushal, Principal, Veterinary

**College, Mhow were nominated to represent the Inter-University Board of India at the 14th Biennial Meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India to be held in December, 1960.**

**4. Dr. Ram Behari, Professor of Mathematics, University of Delhi was nominated a representative of the Inter-University Board of India on the Governing Body of the Research and Training School in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for a period of three years from 23rd April, 1960 in place of Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, Professor of Statistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.**

**5. Shri Babubhai J. Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Dr. P. Parija, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University were elected to the Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a period of three years from 1st April 1960 and 21st January, 1960 respectively.**

**6. Dr. Raj Nath, Professor of Geology, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, was nominated a representative of the Inter-University Board of India on the Advisory Council of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, for a period of three years from 1st August, 1960.**

**7. The following two panels were nominated of three eminent Scientists each, one on the Agricultural and the other on Animal Husbandry side of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, for the nomination of one Scientist from each panel by the Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for serving on the Standing Finance Committee of the said Council for a period of one year with effect from 27th May, 1960.**

***Agriculture Side :***

**Dr. S. W. Mensinkai, Principal, Agricultural College, Dharwar.**

**Dr. E. S. Narayanan, Principal, Central College of Agriculture, New Delhi.**

**Shri K. C. Naik, Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.**

*Animal Husbandry Side :*

Shri A. D'Souza, Principal, Veterinary College, Madras.  
 Dr. G. Biswal, Principal, Veterinary College, Cuttack.  
 Shri C. V. G. Choudhary, Principal, U. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.

8. Dr. Sir A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Dr. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi were re-elected to represent the Inter-University Board of India on the Executive Council of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth for the year 1960-61.

9. The following representatives of the Inter-University Board of India were nominated on the following All-India Boards of Technical Studies for a period of three years from 1st January, 1960 :—

(i) *Architecture and Regional Planning :*

Shri M. B. Dave, Professor of Architecture, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda-2.

(ii) *Engineering and Metallurgy :*

Shri A. C. Ray, B.Sc. (Glas), A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, Calcutta.

(iii) *Textile Technology :*

Shri R. L. Desai, Professor of Textile Technology, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda-2.

(iv) *Commerce, Business Administration and Economics :*

Shri D. K. Sanyal, Director, All-India Institute of Business Management and Social Welfare, Calcutta.

(v) *Management :*

Prof. M. V. Mathur, M.A., B.Com. (Alld.), M.P.A. (Harv.), Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

(vi) *Applied Arts :*

Shri N. Chaudhuri, Professor and Head of Sculpture Department, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda-2.

(vii) *Chemical Engineering and Technology* :

**Shri G. M. Nabar, Ph. D., M.Sc. (Tech.), (M.A.),  
B.A., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.T.I., Acting Director,  
University Department of Chemical Technology,  
Matunga, University of Bombay, Bombay.**

**10. Dr. V. S. Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, was elected to represent the Inter-University Board of India on the National Council for Rural Higher Education for a period of three years from 21st January, 1960, in place of Dr. V. S. Krishna, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair, whose term ended on 20th January, 1960.**

**11. The following members of the Inter-University Board of India were elected to the Standing Committee of the Board for a period of two years from 1st April, 1960 :—**

**East Zone : Dr. N. K. Sidhanta and Dr. S. K. Bhuyan  
West Zons : Shri D. C. Pavate and Shri T. M. Advani  
North Zone : Dr. Dukhan Ram and Shri B. N. Jha  
South Zone : Dr. A. L. Mudaliar and Shri S. Govindarajulu.**

**12. Dr. P. S. Gill, Professor of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, was re-elected to serve on the Governing Body of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, as a representative of the Inter-University Board of India, for a period of three years from 1st July, 1960.**

**13. Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, was nominated as a representative of the Universities on the National Board for Audio-Visual Education for a period of two years with effect from 29th October, 1959.**

**VII****FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

The audit of the Board's accounts for the financial year 1959-60 was conducted by M./S. Roy Malhotra & Co., Delhi, and the auditors have certified the accounts as correct. The audit note and the statements of receipt and payment, and the Provident Fund account for the year as audited by them are printed in Appendix J (i, ii & iii)

The estimated income under the head, "Contribution from Universities" was Rs. 56,500/- from 40 Universities including Kurukshetra University, but as this University was not affiliated to the Inter-University Board of India at their Annual Meeting held at Chandigarh in February, 1959 it did not pay its affiliation fee of Rs. 1,000/-. During this financial year the arrear contribution of Rs. 2,000/- for the year 1958-59 was received from Calcutta University.

There has been a slight increase of Rs. 354/69 under the head, "Travelling Expenses to Members and Staff" as a few outstanding bills pertaining to the Quinquennial Conference of Universities held in the previous year at Chandigarh were paid during the year under report. There was also some increase of Rs. 1,995/74 under the head, "Printing and Publications" as payment of both the "Hand-book of Universities 1958 edition" and "The List of Researches conducted in the Universities and Research Institutes 1952-54" had to be made during the year.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Education was pleased to sanction ad-hoc grants of Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 1,500/- for holding meetings of the University Professors for the consideration of University Education in Journalism and Legal Studies. Details about them have been given under Chapter III of the report. The Board spent Rs. 1041/10 and Rs. 1,427/70 for the purpose, and the balances saved have been merged in the total Grant-in-aid of Rs. 40,000/- of the Government of India.

## VIII

### INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Sports Board of India was held at the kind invitation of the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya on 11th April, 1960. The Proceedings of the meeting and reports of the Secretary and the Organisers of the Zonal and Inter-Zonal tournaments are printed in Appendices K, L & M.

Messrs. Roy Malhotra & Co., Chartered Accountants, Delhi, who audited the accounts of the Inter-University Board of India also audited the accounts of the Inter-University Sports Board of India for the year under report (1959-60) and they have certified the accounts as correct.

The statements of receipt and payment as audited by them are printed in Appendix N ; while the Budget Estimate for the year 1960-61 approved by the Sports Board at their Peradeniya meeting is printed in Appendix O.

In resolution No. 3, the Sports Board at Peradeniya resolved that the four Zone system in the Inter-University Hockey, Football and Cricket tournaments be continued.

The question of deciding upon the crest and colours for the Inter-University Sports Board of India could not be considered as the Committee constituted for the purpose could not meet.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to revise the Eligibility Rules for participation in the Inter-University Sports and games were explained to the Sports Board by Shri S. C. Nanda, Sports Secretary of the Delhi University. These were approved by the Sports Board in their resolution No. 6(a) and are printed along with the Proceedings.

In Resolution No. 4(d), the Sports Board decided to introduce Table Tennis for Women in the Inter-University Tournaments from the next year 1960-61.

The Sports Board also resolved in Resolution No. 7, to award a token Cup as Replica to the University which wins the Championship in any Inter-University Tournament for three years in succession from the year 1959-60.

The Sports Board discussed the proposals received from the Board of Control for Cricket in India for the selection of a Universities Cricket XI for playing a match against any foreign touring team ; and after full consideration of the various issues laid down the following procedure in Resolution No. 15 :—

**"RESOLVED** that the Board of Control for Cricket in India may organise the match of the Combined Universities team with the touring team.

**RESOLVED FURTHER** that the Selection Committee to select the Combined Universities Cricket Team should consist of a representative from each of the four zones in the country. **RESOLVED ALSO** that the President of

the Board of Control for Cricket in India be invited to nominate his representative to serve on the Selection Committee.

**RESOLVED ALSO** that the Chairman of this Selection Committee be elected by the Members of the Committee themselves at their first meeting."

Statement of Winners and Runners-up of the Inter-University Sports and Games and the Records established in Athletics (Men & Women) and Swimming for the year are printed in *Appendices P, Q, R & S.*

A handsome Trophy valued at Rs. 1,000/- has been presented by the University of Bihar for being awarded to the winners of the Inter-University Badminton tournament for Men.

It is a matter of great regret that the University of Rangoon decided to withdraw its old association with the Inter-University Sports Board of India during the year, and did not depute its representative to attend the Sports Board meeting at Peradeniya.

For some reason it was not possible for the University of Gujarat to pay its Sports Subscription within the financial year.

## IX

### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Information was invited from the Universities regarding the number of students on the rolls in the under-graduate, graduate, post-graduate, doctorate and diploma courses of the Arts, Science, and professional subjects. These are printed in *Appendix T*. Information was also invited about the type of Universities and the number of institutions and teachers in them ; and these are printed in *Appendix U*. Details about the number of scholarships and Free Studentships in the Universities are printed in *Appendix V* and of the Budget in *Appendix W*.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

As stated in the last Annual Report, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission had kindly promised to give the Board some suitable accommodation in their new building. Since then we have heard from the University Grants Commission office that their building was expected to be ready by May 1962 on Rouse Avenue, New Delhi, next to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Till then, the Board office would continue at 13, Lucknow Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.

The Inter-University Board of India places on record its grateful appreciation of all the courtesy and co-operation it received during the year from the Universities, the Government of India, the University Grants Commission and other bodies.

Sd/-V. K. Ayappan Pillai,  
Secretary.

Sd/-D. C. Pavate,  
President.

## **APPENDIX A**

**RESOLUTION NO. II(1) :**—Considered the question of recognition of the following French Examinations as equivalent to Matriculation standard of Indian Universities for purposes of admission to higher courses of studies in the Universities.

- (a) Brevet Elementaire (Francais)
- (b) Brevet d' Etudes de Premier Cycle
- (c) Brevet d'Enseignement Premaire superieur de Langue Indienne (Tamil)
- (d) Brevet d' Langue Indienne (Telugu & Malayalam)

**NOTE :** The Government of India have recognised them as equivalent to Matriculation for purposes of employment under them.

**RESOLVED** that the recommendations of Rev. Fr. L.D. Murphy in the matter of equivalence of the French Brevet Examinations be accepted.

### **REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES**

#### **AGRA :**

Already recognised the French Baccalaureat Examination with Science subjects as equivalent to Inter Examination for admission to B.V.Sc. and A.H. Examination.

#### **ANDHRA :**

Considered equivalent to Matriculation.

#### **BARODA :**

Approved.

#### **BOMBAY :**

French examinations be not recognised, but applications of candidates passing the examinations be considered on the merits of each individual case.

#### **JARALPUR :**

Recognised the French Baccalaureat Examination for the present as equivalent to the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination of the State Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, for the purpose of admission to the Degree Courses of the University.

#### **PANJAB :**

The French Examinations are considered as equivalent to Matriculation.

#### **RAJASTHAN :**

Recognised the French Examinations for the purpose recommended by the Inter-University Board of India.

**ROORKEE :**

Recognition of French Examinations as equivalent to Matriculation be accepted.

**SAUGAR :**

The University has no objection.

**S. V. VIDYAPEETH :**

Accepted.

**SRI VENKATESWARA :**

Accepted.

**APPENDIX A(1)**

**RESOLUTION NO. II(4) :** Considered the request of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for re-examining the question of equivalence of the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary and Advanced, to the Matriculation and Intermediate standards of the Indian Universities.

**RESOLVED** that the following draft resolution of the Standing Committee held on 19th October 1958, be accepted.

"**RESOLVED** that the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary, be regarded as equivalent to the Matriculation standard."

"**RESOLVED FURTHER** that the holders of the Advanced level of the General Certificate of Education might be regarded as having successfully completed the first year of the 3-year degree course, and might be admitted to the professional courses direct provided the subjects taken by them are such as are required for their respective professions."

**REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES****AGRA :**

This examination is already recognised.

**ANDHRA :**

G.C.E. (Ordinary) equivalent to Matriculation and G.C.E. (Advanced) as equivalent to Intermediate.

**ANNAMALAI :**

The Ordinary Certificate will be considered as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination.

**BARODA :**

The General Certificate of Education examination (Ordinary) be recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation standard provided the examination is passed with six subjects including ' English '.

The holders of the Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education be regarded as having completed the Preparatory (Pre-University) science course and be considered eligible for applying at the Competitive Selection Test for admission to the First year

of the Four Year integrated courses in Engineering and Technology of this University provided the subjects taken by them are such as are required for passing the Preparatory Science Examination of this University and provided it is passed with required percentage of marks in the aggregate.

#### **BOMBAY :**

Recognised the General Certificate of Education examination (Ordinary Level) of London and Cambridge Universities for the purpose of admission to the First Year classes provided the student passing the examination satisfied the following condition:

"If passed in English, an additional language, History or Geography, Mathematics and one other subject or if passed in any five or more subjects, but with credit in at least four of them at one and the same examination."

The University has also recognised the General Certificate of Education examination (Advanced Level) of London and Cambridge Universities for the purpose of admission to the Intermediate course provided that the subjects in which the candidate passed the examination are approved by the University for the purpose.

#### **CEYLON :**

This resolution has no application to this University even in a general sense and is not commented upon.

#### **JABALPUR :**

Accepted the recommendation of the Board.

#### **KARNATAK :**

G.C.E. (Advance) equivalent to the First Year of the 3-Year degree course for purpose of admission to the professional courses provided the subjects taken by students are such as are required for their respective professions.

#### **MARATHWADA :**

The resolution of the Inter-University Board has already been accepted.

#### **OSMANIA :**

Recognised General Certificate of Education—Ordinary as equivalent to H.S.C. & Advanced as equivalent to Intermediate.

#### **PANJAB :**

G.C.E. (Ordinary) as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination. G.C.E. (Advance) in four subjects of the London University as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination.

#### **RAJASTHAN :**

This University already recognises the General Certificate of Education (London) Ordinary as equal to the High School Examination, and the General Certificate Advanced as equal to the Inter Examination.

Regarding the eligibility of holders of the General Certificate of Education Advanced to the Professional Courses, the matter is under consideration.

**ROORKEE :**

G.C.E. (Ordinary) Level may be accepted as equivalent to Matriculation and Advanced Level of G.C.E. as equivalent to I.Sc.

**SAUGAR :**

Noted.

**S. N. D. T.**

G.C.E. (Ordinary) as equivalent to S.S.C. Examination, eligible for admission to the Pre-University Class.

G.C.E. (Advance) equivalent to the pre-University Examination, eligible for admission to the F.Y.A. (New) Class subject to the fulfillment of the condition as per rules.

**S. V. VIDYAPEETH :**

General Certificate of Education, Ordinary, be accepted as equivalent to the Matriculation standard for purposes of admission to the Preparatory Courses.

Further that the question of recognition of Advanced level of the General Certificate of Education as equivalent to First Year of the Three-Year Degree Courses be referred to the Standing Committee on Equivalence of Examinations for consideration and report to the Syndicate.

**SRI VENKATESWARA :**

In view of the integration of Pre-Professional Courses with the Professional Courses and the consequent changes in the syllabi of the first year which may include professional subjects, it is not possible to admit candidates who have taken other examinations (including the General Certificate of Education, Advanced level), into what will now be the second year of the Integrated Professional course.

## **APPENDIX B**

**RESOLUTION NO II(5) :** Considered the question of recognition of the following examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan :

1. High School Examination
2. Intermediate in Arts Examination
3. Intermediate in Science Examination
4. Intermediate in Commerce Examination
5. Intermediate in Agriculture Examination
6. Higher Secondary Examination

**RESOLVED** that the following draft resolution of the Standing Committee held on 19th October, 1958, be accepted.

" **RESOLVED** that the High School Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan be treated as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination.

"RESOLVED FURTHER that the Intermediate in Arts and Commerce examinations of the said Board be recognised as equivalent to the successful completion of the first year of the 3-year degree course if the University concerned considers the candidate to be eligible."

"RESOLVED ALSO that the Intermediate in Science and Agriculture examinations of the said Board be regarded as sufficient qualification for entrance to the Professional Courses provided the subjects taken at the Intermediate Examination are such as are required for the respective professional examinations."

"RESOLVED ALSO that the Higher Secondary Examination of the said Board be regarded as equivalent to the Pre-University examination."

### REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES

#### **ANDHRA :**

1. High School Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, is recognised as equivalent to Matriculation.
2. Intermediate examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, is recognised as equivalent to Intermediate.

#### **ANNAMALAI :**

The High School Examination may be considered as equivalent to Matriculation and the Higher Secondary Examination to the Pre-University Examination.

#### **BARODA :**

Already recognised the estiminations of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan as equivalent to the examinations as mentioned below :

1. High School Examination as equivalent to S.S.C. Examination of former Bombay State provided it is passed with ' English ' as one of the subjects.
2. Intermediate Arts as equivalent to F.Y.B.A. Examination of the Three Year Degree course.
3. Intermediate Science as equivalent to F.Y.B.Sc. Examination of the Three Year Degree Course.
4. Intermediate Commerce as equivalent to F.Y.B.Com. Examination of the Three Year Degree Course.
5. This University does not conduct the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture.
6. Higher Secondary Examination as equivalent to Preparatory Examination in Arts, Science and Commerce.

(\*Subject to the condition that such students will be allowed to select only those subjects for their degree examination as are considered suitable for them by the Dean of the faculty concerned.)

#### **BOMBAY :**

Already recognised the following examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

1. High School Examination

- 2. Intermediate in Arts Examination**
- 3. Intermediate in Science Examination**
- 4. Intermediate in Commerce Examination**
- 5. Intermediate in Agriculture Examination.**

The question of recognising the Higher Secondary Examination is at present under the consideration of the relevant authorities.

**CEYLON :**

Recorded

**GUJARAT :**

The High School Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan is being considered equivalent to Matriculation subject to certain standard observed while passing the examination.

Students passing the Intermediate Arts & Commerce examinations of the Board are eligible for admission to B.A. & B.Com. classes respectively subject to attainment of certain standard.

The question of recognising :

- 1. Intermediate Arts and Commerce Examinations as equivalent to First Year of Three Years' Degree Course ;**
- 2. Inter Science and Agriculture Examinations for admission to professional course ; and**
- 3. Higher Secondary examination to Pre-University Examination will be considered by the Committee on Equivalence of Examinations.**

**JABALPUR :**

Accepts the resolutions of the Inter-University Board of India.

**MARATHWADA :**

- 1. The High School Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan be treated as equivalent to the H.S.C. Examination, provided that the candidate has passed in English as one of the passing subjects and has obtained a total of 35% of the aggregate marks ;**
- 2. The Intermediate Arts and Commerce Examinations of the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan be recognised as equivalent to the successful completion of the first year of the 3-year degree courses, provided that the subjects offered by a candidate correspond to the subjects prescribed by this University for the respective examinations ;**
- 3. Intermediate Science and Agriculture Examinations are under consideration.**

The Higher Secondary Examination of the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan be recognised as equivalent to the Pre-University Examination, if the University considers the individual candidate to be eligible for admission to the first year of the degree courses or one of the Five-Professional Courses.

**OSMANIA :**

Recognises the following Examinations :—

1. High School Examination, (Rajasthan) as equivalent to Matriculation.
2. Inter Arts & Commerce, (Rajasthan) as equivalent to Inter Arts & Commerce.
3. It had no professional course at the Intermediate level but had a common course in Mathematics & Biology. Candidates after passing this were being admitted to B.Sc. & other professional courses.
4. Higher Secondary Examination, (Rajasthan) as equivalent to Pre-University Course.

**PATNA :**

1. The High School Examination of Rajasthan be treated as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination.
2. The Intermediate in Arts & Commerce be recognised as equivalent to the successful completion of the first year of the 3 year degree course if the University concerned considers the candidate to be eligible.
3. The Intermediate in Science and Agriculture be regarded as sufficient qualification for entrance to the Professional courses provided the subjects taken at the Intermediate Examination are such as are required for the respective professional examinations.
4. The Higher Secondary Examination be regarded as equivalent to the Pre-University Examination.

**RAJASTHAN :**

The University already recognised the High School Examination of the Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education for purposes of admission to its Pre-University Course, and also recognises the Higher Secondary Examination of the Board as equivalent to its Pre-University Examination or in other words for admission to the First Year of the Three Year Degree Course or the I Year of the Five Year B. E. Course.

As regards recognition of the Inter Examination of the Board as equivalent to the First Year of the Three Year Degree Course, the matter is under consideration.

**ROORKEE :**

Recognition of Examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan should be accepted.

**SAUGAR :**

Noted.

**S. V. VIDYAPEETH :**

Recognises the following examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education of Rajasthan as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University as shown against each :

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Intermediate Arts     | = F.Y.B.A.  |
| 2. Intermediate Sciences | = F.Y.B.Sc. |

3. Intermediate Commerce — F.Y.B.Com.  
 4. Intermediate Agriculture — F.Y.B.Sc. (agri.)  
 5. Higher Secondary Examination — Preparatory Exam.

**SRI VENKATESWARA :**

Already recognised the following examinations of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, as equivalent to the examinations of this University noted against each :

<i>Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan</i>	<i>Examinations of this University</i>
High School Examination	— Matriculation Exam.
Higher Secondary Examination	— Pre-University Exam.
Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Science and Commerce	— Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science

As this University is not conducting Intermediate Examination in Agriculture, the question of recognition of the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, does not arise.

## APPENDIX B (1)

**RESOLUTION No. II (8) : Re-considered the following item and resolution thereon of the Standing Committee which met on 9th March, 1958, in view of the note by Sri Venkateswara University on the subject :**

"Considered the proposal that holders of Diplomas in Engineering awarded by National and State Boards may be considered as having secured a pass in F. E. (Second year of the Engineering Course) examinations, and be eligible for admission to the first year B. E. Course (Third years of the Engineering Course).

**Resolution of the Standing Committee :—**

"RESOLVED that in view of the fact that these holders of Diplomas in Engineering awarded by National and State Boards do not possess the preliminary basic qualification required for admission to the Engineering Colleges, they cannot be recognised as having secured a pass in the F. E. (Second Year of the Engineering Course) Examination."

**Note by the University :** "Recognition is given by some Universities to the professional diploma holders actually possessing the basic qualification even though this basic qualification is not required for admission to the professional Diploma."

**RESOLVED** that the Board recommend to the Universities that those persons who possess the National Certificates or State Diplomas in Engineering be permitted to be admitted to the Engineering Colleges in the Second Year of the Engineering Course provided they have the basic qualifications required.

**RESOLVED FURTHER** that the Board recommend to the Universities that holders of National Certificate or State Diploma in Engineering who do not possess the basic qualification be admitted to the Second Year of the Engineering Course provided they pass a test, arranged through the University, to be conducted by the Colleges, satisfying the requirements in the basic subjects required for Engineering studies.

#### REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES

##### **ANDHRA :**

Not in agreement with the recommendation.

##### **ANNAMALAI :**

University is not in favour of the proposal.

##### **BARODA :**

Recorded.

##### **CEYLON :**

This resolution has no application to this University even in a general sense and is not commented upon.

##### **GUJARAT :**

The Faculty of Technology including Engineering has not found itself in favour of the proposal.

##### **JABALPUR :**

Referred to the Faculty of Engineering for opinion.

##### **OSMANIA :**

Proposal was not considered by the University at any time previously.

##### **PANJAB :**

It has been decided that since the diploma holders do not study Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry & Mathematics upto the standard of 1st year B. Sc. (Eng.) Course, they cannot be admitted directly to the 2nd year of the B. Sc. (Engineering) Course.

##### **PATNA :**

No action is necessary since this is already being followed.

##### **ROORKEE :**

The Engineering Diploma holders should not be admitted to the 3rd year of the 4 year Engineering Degree Course.

##### **SAUGAR :**

Noted.

##### **SRI VENKATESWARA :**

University is of the view that it is not desirable to bring in the Diploma stream into the University Engineering Courses. If and when the Universities decide to run separate courses in Engineering for such Diploma holders, the matter may be taken up as a separate item then.

**S. V. VIDYAPEETH :**

This University has recognised the Diploma Examination in Engineering conducted by the State Government for admission to the B. E. degree course subject to certain conditions.

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**APPENDIX C**

**RESOLUTION No. IV (2) : Considered the Proceeding of the Joint Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education and Inter-University Board of India, held in Madras on 28th September. 1957, on the question of admission qualification and duration of courses etc., of the first degree course in Engineering and Technology on the re-organisation of degree courses as a result of the new pattern of Secondary Education.**

**RESOLVED** that the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education and the Inter-University Board be accepted.

**REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES****ANDHRA :**

Accepts the recommendations.

**ANNAMALAI :**

Accepts the recommendations.

**BARODA :**

Resolved to recommend that the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education and the Inter-University Board of India be generally approved and the same be referred to the Committee appointed by the Board of Studies in Engineering (Vide R. No. '1 (iii) dated 31. 10. 1960) for working out details regarding Five Year integrated Degree Courses in Engineering.

Resolved further that the recommendation No. 6 be not accepted and that the present practice for admission to the Diploma Courses in the Polytechnic be continued.

**BOMBAY :**

This University has decided to introduce a four year course leading to the B. E. degree after the Intermediate Science Examination.

**CEYLON :**

It has no application to this University even in general sense and is not commented upon.

**MYSORA :**

Five Year Integrated Course in Engineering has been introduced in the University from the year 1959-60.

research either in the University or in any Research Institution recognised for this purpose by the Osmania University for at least two academic years, and the Council shall appoint the Supervisor to guide the research of the candidate.

**9. PANJAB :**

Under consideration.

**10. POONA :**

Under consideration.

**11. ROORKEE :**

Students should first register in the University under a guide who should be a member of the University staff and the work may be done at any place with the approval of the University. The work submitted by the students should be their own contribution and not that in which the students may be associated in a supervisory capacity.

**12. S. V. VIDYAPEETH :**

Accepted.

**13. SRI VENKATESWARA :**

The Syndicate of the University is in general agreement with the resolution.

## **APPENDIX E**

**RESOLUTION No. I (ii) : Considered the question of :**

**"Standardisation of Research Degrees"**

(a) Resolved that the following recommendation of the Committee be approved.

"The question of an Intermediate research degree between the Master's degree and the Ph. D. should be left to the Universities to decide."

Resolved further that :—

(b) **Master of Law** should be eligible for Ph. D. in the Faculty of Law.

(c) At least two years must elapse between registration and submission of the thesis. Maximum period for submission of a thesis for Ph. D. should be four years from the date of registration, relaxable in special cases.

(d) There must be three examiners for a thesis to be submitted. If the recommendation is not unanimous, a fourth external examiner should be appointed and the majority opinion of the external examiners of the Board should prevail.

(e) A viva-voce test should ordinarily be required.

(f) Higher research degree (D. Sc., D. Litt., and D. L.) should be awarded on research work after a lapse of at least seven years after the Master's degree. Possession of a Ph. D. Degree should not be obligatory.

## REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES

**1. AGRA :**

Under consideration.

**2. BOMBAY :**

(a) There is no intermediate research degree between the Master's degree and the Ph. D.

(b) At present Masters as well as Bachelors of Law are eligible for Ph. D. The question whether admission to the Ph. D. degree in Law should be restricted to only Masters of Law, is under consideration.

(c) The rules prevalent in the University in this regard correspond with the recommendation of the conference.

(d) Except for the D. Litt. and D. Sc. degrees, this University appoints not less than two and not more than three referees, one of the referees being always a guiding teacher. One of the External referees is a person residing in India who can take viva-voce examination jointly with the guiding teacher. Where only two referees are appointed and there is a difference of opinion between them, the Syndicate appoints a third referee and decides whether the degree be conferred or not, after considering the reports of all the three referees. The Syndicate have decided that where three referees are appointed and there is a difference of opinion between the two external referees, the thesis be referred to a third external referee and the decision whether the thesis be accepted or rejected be taken after considering the report of the referees and that where both the external referees are of the opinion that the thesis is not worthy of acceptance for the award of the degree, the thesis be rejected.

(e) A viva-voce is compulsory in this University except in the case of D. Litt. and D. Sc. degrees. In the case of D. Litt. and D. Sc. degrees, referees are at liberty to take the viva-voce examination, if they think that such a test is necessary.

(f) In order to be eligible to submit thesis for the D. Litt./D. Sc. degree, a person must have two years standing as a Doctor of Philosophy or three years standing as a Master or seven years Standing as a Bachelor.

**3. DELHI :**

Under consideration.

**4. JABALPUR :**

(a) The Council agrees.

(b) The Council agrees.

(c) This is the present practice in the University.

(d) & (e) According to the practice of this University two external examiners are appointed for each thesis. If they do not agree, the thesis is referred to a third examiner. The Council does not consider it either desirable or necessary to depart from this practice.

(f) This University proposes to make a provision to this effect in the rules for these degrees.

**5. JADAVPUR :**

The University agrees with the resolution in respect of standardisation of research degrees except that it does not agree to so long a period as 7 years for higher research degree.

**6. KERALA :**

Under consideration.

**7. MARATHWADA :**

(a) The University has not instituted any Intermediate Research Degree between the Master's Degree & the Ph. D.

(b) The University has instituted a Degree of Ph. D. in the Faculty of Law and Masters of Law are accordingly eligible for registration for research leading to the degree of Ph. D.

(c) Under the provisions of 0.233(a) of the University, a candidate is required to pursue Advanced Study and Research under a guiding teacher either in the University or in any Research Institution recognised for this purpose by the University for at least two academic years, before submitting his Thesis for the Ph. D.

(d) Under the provisions of 0.240 of the University, the Academic Council appoints three experts to examine the Thesis, one of whom is the guiding teacher and the other two are from outside the University to examine the Thesis. The degree is conferred on the candidate only if the acceptability of the Thesis is unanimously recommended by the examiners.

(e) Under provisions of 0.242 of the University, the examiners make their report after valuing the Thesis and holding a *viva-voce* examination of the candidate to test his knowledge of the subject of the Thesis.

(f) The University has not so far instituted degrees of D. Sc., D. Litt. or D. L. The recommendation will however, be considered by the relevant authorities when the question arises.

**8. OSMANIA :**

(a) The question referred to in this resolution does not arise since the University awards Ph. D. only after the Master's Degree in the subject under the Faculties of Arts and Science.

(b) The University has not yet instituted the Ph. D. in the Faculty of Law, therefore, this question does not arise. However, it may be informed that the University intends to do so in due course.

(c) The University agrees with the Minimum period stipulated for submission of thesis for the Ph. D. About the maximum period of four years the question is under consideration of the Academic Council and the decision of the same will be communicated as soon as it is finalised. It may further be added that the University agrees in principle with the recommendations made.

(d) & (e) The proposed regulations are substantially identical with the recommendations made.

Since this University has not yet instituted any of these courses mentioned in the recommendation, this question does not arise.

**9. PANJAB :**

Under consideration.

**10. POONA :**

Under consideration.

**11. ROORKEE :**

(a) All right or the Upper time limit should not be there specially in the case of teachers.

(b) Does not concern.

(c) All right.

(d) All right.

(e) All right.

(f) After research work add—"making a significant positive contribution to the advancement of the subject."

**12. S. V. VIDYAPEETA .**

(a) Noted.

(b) There is no Faculty of Law at this University.

(c) Similar provision exists in the University.

(d) Similar provision has been made at the University on recommendation of the University Grants commission.

(e) Accepted.

(f) Accepted.

**13. SRI VENKATESWARA :**

Under consideration.

## **APPENDIX F**

**RESOLUTION No. I (iii) (a) : Considered the question of :—**  
**"The place of General Education at the University."**

Resolved that the following recommendations of the Committee be approved.

"Recommended that :

1. Early steps be taken for fulfilling the objectives of general education.
2. Seminars on regional and all Indian level be held from time to time to consider the practical aspects of general education.
3. Necessary steps be taken for securing adequate funds, reading material and staff for implementing the scheme."

## REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES

**1. AGRA :**

In view of the fact that Ordinances relating to introduction of General Education was passed by the Senate of the University, but it was not approved by the Chancellor, no action can be taken.

**2. BOMBAY :**

1. It is proposed to introduce General Education Courses as part of integrated courses for the first year and intermediate examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce.

2. Noted.

3. The University Grants Commission has been approached for a grant for preparation of reading material.

**3. DELHI :**

Under consideration.

**4. JABALPUR :**

The practical aspects of introducing general education will be examined by the University at a later stage.

**5. JADAVPUR :**

The University agrees with the recommendations.

**6. KERALA :**

Under consideration.

**7. MARATHWADA :**

Under consideration.

**8. OSMANIA :**

1. General Education has been introduced for the 3-Year Degree Course from this academic year i. e., 1960-61 and attempts are being made to fulfil the objectives of the same.

2. Agrees with the recommendations in holding the seminars at regional and All Indian levels to consider the practical aspects of General Education.

**9. PANJAB :**

Under consideration.

**10. POONA :**

Recorded.

**11. ROORKEE :**

All right.

**12. S.V. VIDYAPEETH :**

Steps are being taken to fulfil the objectives of General Education.

**13. S.N.D.T. :**

1. The recommendation regarding the place of General Education is accepted. University authorities have published text-books through the medium of Gujarati and Marathi for the subject of General Education for the Pre-University and the First Year of the Three Year Degree Course.

2. The college authorities will welcome the idea of organising the seminars on regional or on all India basis and will be glad to co-operate when such an occasion arises.

3. The necessary steps shall be taken for securing adequate funds, reading material and staff for implementing the scheme.

**14. SRI VENKATESWARA :**

The University endorses the views expressed in the resolution.

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**APPENDIX G****RESOLUTION No. I (vi) (d) : Considered the question of :—**

**“How to raise standards of teaching and of students.”**

Resolved that the following recommendations of the Committee be approved :—

‘Recommended that with a view to improving the standard of teaching and quality of students, the following steps should be taken :

1. to limit the number of students in colleges by establishing more colleges.

2. to increase the teacher-student ratio.

3. to introduce tutorial system.

4. to take into consideration the terminal work of the students in addition to the performance at the final examination in assessing the merit of students.

5. that in framing the syllabus for Higher Secondary examination Universities should be consulted.’

**REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES****1. AGRA :**

Under consideration.

**2. BOMBAY :**

1. The following are the limits regarding admissions laid down by the University :

(i) Composite colleges in Arts & Science	2,500
--	-------

(ii) Colleges in the Faculties of Law & Commerce.	1,250
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2. The following is the teacher-student ratio laid down by the University :—

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) In the Arts & Science Colleges<br>(ii) In the Law & Commerce Colleges | I : 30/32<br>I : 50/52 |
|---|------------------------|

3. Tutorials and seminars have been prescribed in the B.A. classes for all subjects except compulsory English, the tutorials being restricted to special students and the seminars to General students. Tutorials for the subject of English have also been prescribed for the First Year classes in Arts, Science and Commerce.

4. A certain percentage of marks at the following University Examinations have been set aside for periodical tests held in colleges :—

- (i) Bachelor of Education & Diploma in Education Examinations ;
- (ii) Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Chemical Engineering ;
- (iii) Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Technology).
- (iv) Examinations for the degree of Pharmacy.
- (v) Examinations for the Diploma in Pharmacy.

The question of introducing this system at the Engineering examinations is under consideration. The University is in favour of the suggestion that in framing the syllabus for Higher Secondary examination, the University shall be consulted.

### **3. DELHI :**

Under consideration.

### **4. JABALPUR :**

- (i) The Councils consider that except in the case of the Faculty of Engineering the maximum number of students in a college should be 1000.
- (ii) The Councils agree and will consider the matter further.
- (iii) The tutorial system has been introduced on a compulsory basis for the Three-Year Degree courses of the University.
- (iv) The matter will be considered by the University at a later stage.
- (v) The councils agree.

### **5. JADAVPUR :**

The University agrees with the recommendations made for raising standards of teaching and of students. The University has already adopted items 1 to 4 and agrees with the suggestions made in item 5.

### **6. KERALA :**

Under consideration.

### **7. MARATHWADA :**

Under consideration.

### **8. OSMANIA :**

- (i) The University fixes the ceiling of the admission for the

affiliated colleges in accordance with the circumstances of the individual colleges. Every attempt is made to improve the standard of teaching and quality of student.

- (iv) Under the new pattern of educational system introduced in the University we are having "test" at the end of every term instead of terminal examinations. This is apart from the final examinations. Twenty per cent of marks is reserved for the tests and are added in the University examination and the divisions are awarded on the aggregate of marks obtained in the two parts.
- (v) The University is represented on the Committees framing the syllabus for Higher Secondary Examinations.

**9. PANJAB :**

Under consideration.

**10. POONA :**

Recorded.

**11. S. V. VIDYAPEETH :**

The University has taken the following steps to improve the standards of teaching and quality of students :—

- (i) Increase in the teacher-student ratio which is at present 1 : 20 approximately.
- (ii) Introduction of tutorial system.
- (iii) Term work done by students is taken into consideration for assessing the merit of students at the final examination.

**12. S.N.D.T. :**

- (i) The number of students in each college of this University is not very big and as such the question of restricting it does not at present arise.
- (ii) The teacher-student ratio is also increased by engaging the services of adequate number of teachers to teach the various subjects prescribed for different examinations.
- (iii) The tutorial system has been introduced and the University authorities has laid down specific rules for the tutorials.
- (iv) Under consideration.
- (v) Accepted.

**13. ROORKEE :**

All right.

**14. SRI VENKATESWARA :**

The University is in general agreement with the recommendations contained in the resolution, subject to financial and administrative difficulties being solved.

## APPENDIX H

### INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA

**Minutes of the meeting of the Committee constituted by the Inter-University Board to consider the recommendations of the Press Commission on University Education in Journalism held in the Syndicate Chambers, Crawford Hall, Mysore, on Tuesday the 1st September, 1959, at 2.30 p.m.**

**Members Present :**

1. Dr. Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar (Chairman)
2. Shri P.P. Singh, Head of the Department of Journalism, Panjab University.
3. Shri K.E. Eapen, Head of the Department of Journalism, Hislop College, Nagpur University.
4. Shri N.V.K. Murthy, Head of the Department of Journalism, Osmania University.
5. Shri Nadig Krishna Murthy, Head of the Department of Journalism, Mysore University.

**Members Absent :**

6. Dr. R. Balakrishna, Professor of Economics, University of Madras.
7. Shri C.K. Bhattacharya, Secretary, Standing Committee for Journalism, Calcutta University.

Shri P. Mallikarjunappa, Registrar, University of Mysore, was also present at the meeting.

1. *The Chairman* in his opening remarks stated that he was sorry that the Committee was not fully represented at the Mysore meeting. He, however, wished to make some preliminary remarks which might be useful to the Committee. The members present, he said, might have perused the papers placed before them including the observations and recommendations of the Press Commission on which he had served. There were three questions which might be considered separately :

First, whether the Universities should take up the question of introducing Journalism and if so whether the present curricula framed by some of the Universities were adequate and whether they needed to be supplemented.

Secondly, they had to come to some conclusion as to what they proposed to do with regard to the scheme of journalistic education and whether they should follow the scheme adopted by the University of Mysore of treating Journalism as a part of liberal education and stressing the importance of the role played by the Press, Television and Radio Broadcasting in the life of the people, and whether everyone should possess some idea of what might be called the journalistic approach as a part of general education.

Thirdly, whether it would be sufficient for the average journalist to take journalism as a part of liberal education, in order to equip himself to enter the newspaper office or the magazine office. If not, what were

**the extra training required to give the persons necessary training in the newspaper office.**

Judging from the evidence given before the Press Commission, it was found that people trained in Journalism in the several Universities were not given proper encouragement in the matter of appointment in newspaper offices. It was also in evidence that only persons who wielded influence with the editorial staff of newspapers had a chance of securing jobs. Even persons desiring to get some training in newspaper offices were paid some attention in the initial stages by the editorial staff but were left to their own devices after the lapse of a few weeks. The result was that many persons could not get adequate training.

The Chairman continuing stated that from here onwards the main emphasis in India would be on Indian language journalism and any training that would be given to persons entering the journalistic profession in particular languages should be effective and useful. He enquired whether it was not the best thing for the Committee to recommend the establishment of a Central Institute of Journalism adequately supported by the Central Government to which people with adequate preliminary training in journalism in the various Universities could be admitted so that they could receive advanced training in the Institute. The Central Institute of Journalism should run a campus journal having its own newspaper office, printing press and editorial staff. It should also be examined whether different branches dealing with important Indian languages could be established in the Central Institute of Journalism, instead of allowing Universities to give a kind of instruction which was inadequate in character. He stated that he approved of the schemes of journalism education adopted by some of the Indian Universities. He pointed out that the evidence before the Press Commission was that in the Nagpur University, the scheme of education in Journalism had too much of American bias and was conducted on American lines. In the Madras University, there was no separate Department of Journalism and the Professor of Economics was dealing with the study of Journalism as a subsidiary branch.

**Shri K.E. Eapen** in reply to the questions put the Chairman stated that there was a separate Department of Journalism in the Nagpur University with the necessary staff and that students were given practical training in the Campus newspaper both in reporting and editing. They were also given training in important leading newspapers. He also stated that students trained in Journalism in the Nagpur University had secured jobs in the Government Publicity Departments, A.I.R. and leading newspaper offices.

**Shri Nadig Krishnamurthy** explained that in the Mysore University Journalism had been treated as a part of liberal education at the degree level. Students were not trained to become full-fledged journalists, but were allowed to take Journalism as one of the optional subjects. Out of 100 students about 20 students were able to secure jobs in newspapers offices. The others took up some other avocations. He further stated that the Mysore University proposed to introduce Master's degree course in Journalism as a result of the introduction of the three year B. A. degree course.

**Shri P.P. Singh** explained that students of Journalism in the Panjab University were given training in leading newspapers and students were

getting good encouragement in the matter of appointments in newspaper offices. They were working as reporters, sub-editors and editors and many of them were also working in the Publicity Departments of the Government of India and State Governments. The Department of Journalism of the Panjab University was also running a paper. In this connection, he stated that as the Department of Journalism of the Panjab University was situated at Delhi it enjoyed several facilities. He felt very happy at the proposal made by the Chairman about the establishment of a Central Institute of Journalism and he welcomed the idea.

*Shri N.V.K. Murthy* stated that the Osmania University had proposed to introduce certain changes with regard to journalistic education and that the main emphasis was on Indian Journalism. The Department was publishing a Campus paper printed at its own press. The students were in complete charge of the publication of the paper. About 60% of the students turned out by the Department were working in leading newspaper offices and publicity departments.

*Shri P. Mallikarjunappa* stated that the Mysore University had started a printing press of its own very recently. An attempt would be made to get the journal of the Department of Journalism printed at the University Press itself and necessary practical training to the students of Journalism would be given at the press.

*The Chairman* stated that judging from the discussion that had taken place it could be gathered that members present at the meeting were fairly satisfied with the kind of work that was being done in their respective universities and felt that the instruction that was being imparted was appropriate and adequate.

The following resolution moved by the Chairman was accepted by members present unanimously :

"The general consensus of opinion of those who were present at the meeting was that in the Universities of the Panjab, Osmania, Mysore and Nagpur, which had already initiated courses on Journalism, not only was theoretical instruction imparted in subjects relating to newspaper work and allied branches but some practical training was given and an attempt was made to run a campus journal and in general the Universities felt satisfied that the courses that were now being conducted were good so far as they went."

*The Chairman* then enquired whether in addition or as a supplement to the work that was done in the Universities it would not be useful or essential to have in some central place in India, for instance Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay or Hyderabad, a Central Institute of Journalism which would have a comprehensive and specialised course which might be of a post-graduate character. The Chairman said that when such a Central Institute of Journalism was established, training might be given to students in certain specialised subjects.

*Shri P.P. Singh* agreed that there was need for the establishment of a Central Institute of Journalism to give further training to those who had undergone training for Diploma in Journalism. He stated that the function of such an institution would neither overlap nor come into conflict with the function of the Departments of Journalism in the various Universities. Persons desirous of getting specialised training in Journalism would profit by the establishment of the proposed institute.

*Shri Nadig Krishnamurthy* welcomed the idea of the establishment of the Central Institute of Journalism provided it did not come into conflict with the working of the departments of Journalism in the various Universities.

*Shri K.E. Eapen* enquired whether it was essential that the Central Institute of Journalism should be affiliated to any particular University for purposes of awarding Degrees and Diplomas.

The Chairman replied that it was open to the Government of India to affiliate the Central Institute of Journalism to the Delhi University or any other University or the University Grants Commission might be moved to recognise the institution as a University. He stated that the matter might be further discussed in detail at a meeting later when the committee was fully represented.

Continuing he said that the establishment of a Central Institute of Journalism was important and urgent. Certain glaring defects in the working of newspaper organisations in several parts of India had come to the notice of the Press Commission such as the payment of paltry emoluments to assistant editors, and reporters who were appointed on part-time basis and payment of huge sums to persons who were closely related with the owners of newspaper organisations and who were in several cases illiterate but were designated as assistant editors. Action might also be taken by Government after the establishment of the Central Institute to insist that proprietors of newspapers should appoint such persons on their editorial staff as had secured Diplomas or Degrees recognised by the Central Institute. Further he stated that the study of Journalism today was very complicated and was an important part of national life and as such it was but essential that it should be demanded that future entrants to newspaper offices should possess a certificate of training in journalism before they took up journalistic career, just as lawyers, doctors, accountants, auditors etc. were required to possess the minimum required qualification for entering their professions.

*Shri N.V.K. Murthy* stated that after the introduction of the Journalist Wage Board Act the managements of newspapers were appointing qualified personnel on the editorial staff as they had to pay decent salary according to the existing rules. After four or five years the demand for qualified personnel by newspaper managements would be great and they would look forward to Universities for their future personnel. He further suggested that the Central Institute of Journalism might confine itself to specialised training in Journalism.

The Chairman moved the following resolution which was unanimously accepted.

"The Members of this Committee considered the position of Universities that were at present giving instruction and training in Journalism. They were on the whole satisfied with the progress so far made as a preliminary to the further training in Practical Journalism which would have to be effected on an intensive basis. They consider that it would be a very useful step if there was a Central Institute of Journalism to be run either by the Press Council or the Central Government which should have every aspect of higher branches of Journalism as its purpose and objective. Entrance to that Institute of Journalism or rather courses of Journalism should

be : (1) a preliminary training in such subjects as History of the World, Social and Economic Structure of today, Sociology, International Relations, (2) in subjects dealing with the technical and higher branches of journalistic effort, with emphasis on Indian Language journalism. The Institute would give its own instruction for the preliminary course and have classes for that purpose with the proviso that it would be open to the Institute to exempt those who had an adequate training in any University now giving instruction in Journalism."

*Shri P.P. Singh* urges that the committee should impress upon the Government the necessity of giving preference to persons with a Degree or Diploma in Journalism in the matter of appointment in the Publicity Departments of the Central Government, and should not depend on persons having only experience without any Degree or Diploma in Journalism. He further urged that if a Degree or Diploma in Journalism was made compulsory in the matter of appointments, more persons would come forward to get training and this would also help the establishment of a Central Institute of Journalism.

*The Chairman* suggested that the Committee might recommend that in the matter of appointments in the Publicity Departments of the Centre and States the following proviso might be added in the advertisements :

"Other things being equal persons with a Degree or Diploma in Journalism should be given preference in the matter of recruitment for journalistic careers."

The Committee agreed to the above proposal of the Chairman.

3. *Shri P. P. Singh* pointed out that to the several international meetings on professional training in journalism abroad representatives from India representing the movement of training or education in journalism were not chosen properly and persons who had not the real knowledge and experience of education or training in journalism were selected and sent, thus ignoring persons who were in charge of teaching journalism in the several Universities. He, therefore, proposed that a recommendation should be made that invitations to International Conferences on professional training in journalism should be routed through the Indian Association for Education in Journalism—the only organisation of the teaching departments of journalism affiliated to recognized Universities, or sent to the Universities through the Union Ministry of Education.

The above proposal was accepted unanimously.

4. *Shri N. V. K. Murthy* moved the following rules for Accreditation of Journalism Departments :—

1. The courses of study in Journalism should be

- (a) of at least one year's duration,
- (b) and have the following major purposes :
  - (i) to provide the broad cultural training that must be the possession of educated men and women ;
  - (ii) To offer instruction in newspaper and magazine production on both editorial and business sides ;
  - (iii) and to present current journalistic problems in the light of their origin and development.

2. The courses must comprise the following subjects :

- (a) Principles of Journalism
- (b) Reporting
- (c) Editing
- (d) Press Laws
- (e) History of Journalism
- (f) Newspaper Make-up and Typography.

3. There must be a laboratory newspaper.

4. In addition to working on the laboratory newspaper, students must be required to undergo practical training in newspaper, news agency or allied office.

The above rules were accepted by the Committee.

5. *The Chairman* read out the following letter No. K/MAG/G1 dated 24th August 1959 from the Editor, ITI Magazine, the House Organ of Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Durvanni Nagar Post, Bangalore District, addressed to the Secretary, Inter-University Board's Journalism Committee :—

"Being a member of the Industrial Editors' Association and Editor of the ITI Magazine, the House Journal of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, I would like to bring before the Inter-University Board's Journalism Committee, the following few points.

"There are nearly two hundred House Journals in India devoting to the cause of Public Relations and Industrial relations. A systematic education and training is required for the staff of these journals. Perhaps, a short term course of 12 to 15 weeks will be of great help to the Editors and the editorial staff of these journals.

"I request this letter may please be placed before the Committee, presided over by Dr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, which is holding its meeting on the 1st September 1959 at Madras at which representatives of the journalism Committee of six Universities are likely to attend."

The above letter was recorded.

6. *Shri P. P. Singh* moved the following resolution :

"Teaching Department of Journalism should be located only in places in which there were sufficient facilities for training in newspaper and news agency offices".

The above resolution was passed unanimously.

7. *Shri P. P. Singh* pointed out that in almost all Universities the heads of Department of Journalism were not accorded the status of a Professor. He moved that to give dignity and status to the existing Departments of Journalism and to ensure their efficient working, the status of heads of Departments of Journalism should be raised to that of Professor, and the Union Ministry of Education and the University Grants Com-

mission be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to implement the recommendation.

*The Chairman observed that the Department of Journalism is as important as any other University Department and in determining the status of its head this fact has to be kept in view.*

The above recommendation was accepted unanimously.

8. *Shri P. P. Singh* moved that the Government of India may be requested first to provide for foreign scholarships for higher studies in journalism to Diploma Holders in journalism, and secondly to recommend only Degrees and Diploma holders in journalism for higher studies in the subject on invitations received from or scholarships offered by foreign countries.

The recommendation was accepted unanimously.

9. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sd. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar,

Chairman.

## APPENDIX—I

The Inter-University Board received from the Delhi University certain suggestions relating to legal studies in Indian Universities. The Board received later additional proposals from the same University. The Board also received the following :—

References from the Government of India with regard to :

- (i) the unsatisfactory nature of questions set for certain examinations, particularly in law, of some of the Universities ; and
- (ii) a resolution of the Indian Law Teachers Association passed at Bangalore in December 1957 that a Seminar on Legal Education be held at an early date.

References from the University Grants Commission relating to :

- (i) the recommendations of the All India Law Conference convened by the Indian Law Institute in March 1959 ; and
- (ii) a note from the Secretary, Department of Company Law Administration, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, about the need for the study of Company Law as a compulsory subject.

All these proposals were referred by the Inter-University Board for examination and report to a Committee consisting of :—

1. Prof. P. N. Bannerjee,  
Principal, University College of Law,  
Calcutta.

2. Sri V. R. Bhat, Principal,  
Raja Lakshmagouda Law College,  
Belgaun.
3. Sri A. A. A. Fyzee,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Jammu & Kashmir University.
4. Prof. L. R. Sivasubramanian,  
Dean, Faculty of Law,  
Delhi University.
5. Prof. S. Venkataraman,  
Professor-in-Charge,  
Law College, Andhra University,  
Waltair.

**WITH**

6. Sri S. Govindarajulu,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Sri Venkateswara University

} AS CONVENER.

The Committee regrets that even though the decision to call a meeting was taken early in 1959, the Committee could not meet till February this year owing to the difficulty of finding dates that suited all the members. The Committee met at Delhi on the 25th and 26th January 1960. Sri Fyzee and Prof. Bannerjee could not attend but they had sent earlier notes containing their views. Presumably because of the time taken by this Committee in replying to the references from the University Grants Commission, the University Grants Commission have in April 1960 referred directly to all the Universities the views of the conference organised by the Law Institute. Along with this, they have also referred to the Universities five points which are stated to be the views of the Visiting Professor of Law from the United States. This Committee is of the view that it may be useful if it deals with these five points also.

Before taking up for consideration the various items contained in the matters referred to the Inter-University Board, the Committee wishes to point out that it is necessary to examine more comprehensively the state of legal education in this country. From time to time the Inter-University Board had considered some problems. In addition to this in recent times the All India Law Teachers Conference, the All India Law Institute, the All-India Bar Committee and the Law Commission had recognised the need for reform of legal education and had offered their suggestions. But as in the case of this Committee, so also with regard to the bodies referred to above, the time and opportunities for the examination of this question were limited. A foreign observer rightly remarks : "The political and educational leaders of the country continue to place a very low priority tag on proposals for improvement of legal training." In contrast to this in the case of other professions such as Engineering, Technology and Medicine during the last two decades various committees and commissions have been collecting full information with regard to the state of affairs in this country and in the light of progress made in other countries reforms had been suggested and several of them had been carried out.

Nearly three quarters of a century ago when some of our older law colleges were established, the need for a careful and systematic study of

the science of law and for properly trained lawyers as distinguished from empirical ones was recognised. Legal education, however, did not receive the attention it deserved. The reasons for this apathy have been many. Even in the days when the legal profession was attractive and gave the practitioners a high status in society, the need for careful work at the collegiate level was not realized. It was quite a fashion for senior and successful practitioners to say that when they were students in college, they never took their studies seriously and that they passed the examinations only in the third class. In addition to this it was not every one who joined the Law College that was serious and keen about qualifying for the Law Degree. Since in most cases the entrant at a Law College was already a graduate and was eligible to be chosen for entering public service, the incentive to him to work for the new course was small and he would not regard it as a disaster if he did not qualify for a Law Degree. The staffing of the colleges was also such that there was no permanent interest on the part of the teachers in their teaching work. It was an ill-paid profession with few prizes. In most cases all but the Principal and in some cases even the Principal also was a part-time teacher whose main interest was in practice at the Bar and teaching was merely a source of additional regular income for a temporary period. To add to all these, excepting in South India where Governments and Universities have exercised considerable self-restraint, a large number of ill-equipped and poorly staffed Law Colleges came into existence which were by-words for slackness, irregularity and indiscipline. This is not to say that there have not been good Law Colleges and excellent teachers of Law. But on the whole it has been a sorry state of affairs which in recent times became worse along with the deterioration of standards in all educational institutions. But as part of the reform taking place now in University education there has been some improvement in a few places on account of the recruitment of full-time teachers and the attention paid to post-graduate work ; but very much more is needed. It, therefore, appears to be necessary that as in the case of other professions, a committee should carefully gather information about the actual circumstances of each of the institutions in which Law is taught and put forward a comprehensive scheme for improving the institutions, the content of study, the method of instruction and examination, the qualifications and conditions of service of the staff, post-graduate studies and research and the equipment and buildings needed.

The conditions which are far from uniform in the 71 and odd Law Colleges existing in the country at the present time, are not fully known to this committee. A few of the differences in the condition are noteworthy. The Law Colleges are under different kinds of managements some are University Colleges, some are Government Colleges and others are under Private Management. Some Colleges have a habitation of their own and are full-time institutions working during the normal college hours, i.e., from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. The others do not have such a habitation and function in an Arts College during the morning or the evening hours and hardly have an independent existence. Some have a high proportion of full-time teachers on reasonable scales of pay. This is so particularly in the case of University Colleges. In others the teachers like the students have other work to do in the course of the day and come for their lectures in the evenings with no great regard to punctuality or regularity of attendance. The first Law Degree Course in most Universities is of two years' duration. Some High Courts require an additional

year of apprenticeship before a Law graduate is enrolled as an Advocate. There are some High Courts which do not require such apprenticeship. In two or three Universities the apprenticeship year is added on to the University Course making it three-year one at the end of which the Law Graduate is eligible for enrolment. In some Universities it is obligatory to be full-time students devoting exclusive attention to the study of Law. At the opposite end there are Universities like Utkal and Patna which permit candidates to appear for the Law Degree Examination after private study. In many places the Law Classes are held in the morning or in the evening for the convenience of practising Lawyers who are part-time lecturers and the students also for that reason can be employed during office hours. In some other Universities, a student may concurrently pursue his studies for the first Law Degree as well as for the M.A. Degree in an Arts Faculty. In such cases some Universities provide that even though the course for each is of two years duration the candidate must take three years when he is doing both concurrently. In most Universities the entrance qualification for admission to the Law Course is the possession of a University Degree in any Faculty. In a few Universities, however, those who have finished the Intermediate examination are admitted to a Law Course of three years' duration for which the candidates are required to take not only the usual law subjects but also some papers in languages and social sciences. In some Universities a student who fails in the first year Law Examination is not allowed to join the Second Year Course till he passes the First Examination, while in others he may complete the Law Course of two years and pass the examinations at his convenience. In Calcutta and in South India the abbreviation for Bachelor of Laws is B.L., while in Central and Western India it is L.L.B. The content of the Law Course also is different in different regions. In South India the set pattern is to include in the two years law degree course only the major branches of the Substantive Law, generally about six for each of the two-years, whereas the North Indian pattern is to include within these two years not only the two procedure codes, but also a large number of statutes of use in legal practice.

The Master's Degree in Law is attempted to be taken only by a few persons as there is very little incentive to take it. The general rule is to permit Law Graduates to take that examination two years after the Bachelor's Degree without any attendance at a college. At a very small number of institutions regular supervision of study, as well as instruction, is provided for the Master's Course. Research in Law may be said to be almost non-existent. While our country has produced able and eminent practitioners at the Bar and Judges, the number of persons who are contributing to the advancement of academic knowledge of law is insignificant. The best that has been done is with regard to the editing of Hindu Dharma Sastras and some treatises on them. With creditable exceptions the bulk of the law books published are either summaries for the law students or consolidated law digests pretending to be treatises.

These introductory remarks will indicate how urgent is the need for a comprehensive enquiry. The opportunities available to this committee are such that they can do no more than offer brief answers to the questions raised by the Delhi University and by others besides referring in passing to few other matters. Before stating the points raised by the Delhi University and others it is necessary to refer to two general questions.

Among the proposals of the Delhi University are some for securing uniformity among all the institutions teaching law in India and also for making it possible for a law student to move from one University to another in the middle of a course. While uniformity is desirable in certain matters such as the general framework and the major features, it will be disastrous to demand uniformity in all details. Progress is possible along different directions and unless there is room for trying out different paths we may kill all progress through our effort to secure uniformity. Sometimes in seeking to secure uniformity for the sake of high standards, we may secure only uniform and unchanging mediocrity. So this committee is of the view that the attempt to secure uniformity should be limited to certain areas only.

A second general question is about the objectives of legal education and the views held that law students should be prepared differently for different objectives. It is sometimes claimed that there should also be different bodies to take charge of these different kinds of legal training. The following are stated to be some of the different objectives : training for good citizenship ; obtaining liberal education ; qualifying for the Bar ; acquiring the special knowledge needed for certain types of public or private employment ; and for certain specialist branches of semi-legal work. It is claimed that for these objectives the courses given in educational institutions must be different. In England and in countries following the English tradition, the Bar or the State Government hold an independent test apart from the examinations for Law Degrees of Universities, to decide whether one is qualified to join the Bar or not. It is well known that excellent degrees obtained in English Universities do not qualify one to join the Bar. A person has to be called to the Bar by one of the Inns of Court which during the last century have been offering instruction and holding examinations that have been becoming more and more stiff. Similarly for the Solicitors' profession a candidate has to pass the examination conducted by the professional body even though exemption in some subjects may be obtained on account of the possession of a Law Degree. In the United States the State Governments conduct examinations which one has to pass for joining the Bar even though one may hold a Law Degree. Thus both in England and in the United States the University Law Degree is supposed to be for academic purposes while the professional body trains for entry to the profession. The difference between teaching law for academic purpose and for professional purposes, however unreal, is an ancient English notion and continues to influence all those who have inherited English traditions. In England all this is largely due to the Guild system and other accidental circumstances of their history. The disadvantages of the system which ignored University Law Degrees were apparent and as long ago as 1932 a Committee was appointed by the Lord Chancellor with Lord Atkin as Chairman to secure closer co-operation between the work done by the Universities and the professional bodies in teaching law. The Atkin Committee stated that "as between the law faculties of the Universities and the professional bodies there exist at the present time many conditions which tend to bring them into more or less close relations". They are further of the view "that as between the Universities and the professional bodies the methods of teaching approximate and in the early stage may be identical". Luckily for us when our Universities started conferring law degrees they were accepted as adequate qualification for joining the Bar. But later along with other types of

self-government, Bar Councils came to be established with some power over the profession. While it was getting outmoded in England, we in our country newly started giving our Bar Councils some share in legal education. The share that is generally given to them is power to require Law graduates to take an additional year's instruction provided by the Councils before they are admitted to the Bar. During this additional year the Law Graduates are apprenticed to a practitioner and concurrently take lectures arranged by the Bar Councils in the procedures, in the rules of practice, the Law of Limitation, professional ethics, etc., and the Councils hold examinations a pass in which is a necessary qualification for admission to the Bar. This it is claimed, is a right of the professional body and every one concerned with these bodies is anxious to retain this right and to enlarge it if possible. Also according to the traditional view referred to already the subjects to be studied and the manner of studying them have to be different in accordance with the objectives of the student. So the prospective legal practitioner's education must be different from that of a candidate for a University Law Degree. While this may be true at the later stages, it is most unfortunate that in our country these changes took place as already stated about the time when English people recognised that these differences were unnecessary in the early stages of legal education. In the early stages the instruction given has to be more or less the same whether the student proposes to become a lawyer, a teacher of law, a research worker, an Income-tax Officer, or worker in any special legal field. Every one has to have grounding in certain basic subjects which are well known. Usually these are : the Law of Contracts, the Law of Torts, Criminal Law, Personal Laws relating to Marriage, Inheritance, etc. Property Laws and Constitutional Law. A sound understanding of the basic principles of these branches is necessary for any kind of legal knowledge or legal work. There is a difference of opinion whether Jurisprudence as a theoretical science should be taught as an introductory subject or after a person has acquired some knowledge of the branches of law mentioned above. But it is necessary for every student to study this at some stage.

The need for inclusion of Roman Law and History of Law as separate subjects admits of valid difference of opinion and it is unnecessary to demand uniformity in this case. Besides these branches of law, there are many others, some of them very useful for lucrative practice. Among these the following are now included in the syllabi of the Law Courses of some Universities and where they have not been so included, suggestions have in recent times been made for their inclusion as a means of improving legal education : Law of Trusts, Administrative Law, Law of Insurance, Industrial Laws including Labour Laws, Taxation Laws, Company Law, Law of Local Bodies, International Law, Legal Interpretation, Comparative Law, Drafting and Conveyancing, Tenancy Law, etc. On many of these subjects there are Central or Local Statutes such as the Companies Act or a Sales Tax Act. The question that arises is whether it is possible in the course of two years to include all these into a syllabus and offer such instruction as would enable a student to acquire a grasp of basic legal principles. There are strong differences of opinion on this question. The better view would appear to be to concentrate in the two years of a Law Degree Course on certain large branches of Substantive Law with reference to leading cases involving rules of law and procedure. The Universities which have a limited number of subjects are seeking to achieve the pur-

pose which the visiting professor of Law describes as follows : "Training that begins with a thorough grounding in theory and history, analysis and synthesis; and moves to sophisticated study, of complex contemporary legal problems but does not include law office and court house practice". Unfortunately he has not recognised if in places where it is attempted and has come to the conclusion that is almost totally unknown in India. Since, however, it is impossible to know the functioning of law without a systematic study of procedures, this subject as well as certain other subjects should be reserved for a third year of study, and for this purpose an extra year should be obligatory for those intending to practice at the Bar. It would also be wise for any employer who wishes to have the services of a person who knows law to demand that he should not only have taken a law degree after a two years course, but should also have done this third year's work. It is only if this extra third year after a two year degree course is available that we can get the following advantages. We can eliminate from the two year degree course all but the major branches of substantive law thus making it possible for students to understand basic principles ; we can include for study in the third year some or all of those statutes which are not suitable for study in the first two years, but which according to some highly respected persons, should be studied as part of the Law Course by one who wishes to become a legal practitioner ; in the third year we can provide for specialization if the student has made up his mind about his speciality ; in the third year also we can provide for better practical instruction than is done now ; above all it will avoid the need for everyone having to spend three years before taking a law degree. But for such profitable utilisation of the third year it will be necessary for legislation to take away the powers which Bar Councils now have in the matter of the education of an entrant to the legal profession ; or in the alternative the Bar Councils and Universities must regard the third year instruction as a joint venture, decide its content and leave it to educational institutions to implement it. This third year instruction as already stated is of considerable importance for many purposes. In the third year the students must be instructed systematically in the high ethical standards of the Bar in the hope that this effort will retrieve the Bar from its present position.

With these general observations on the state of legal education in our country, the committee will consider the several questions referred to it. As may be expected more or less the same questions are raised by different bodies. For the sake of dealing with them in an orderly manner, the different questions suggested have been classified below indicating in brackets the sources from which each suggestion came by abbreviations : DEL (Delhi University) ; ALTA (All-India Law Teachers' Association) ; AILC (All-India Lawyers' Conference) ; GI (Government of India) ; MC (Ministry of Commerce) ; VPL (Visiting Professor of Law) ; AILI (All-India Law Institute).

- (i) That there should be some authority for maintaining standards and securing co-operation between institutions teaching law (DEL).
- (ii) That there should be a uniform nomenclature for the first law degree (DEL).
- (iii) That there should be uniform entrance qualification for the Law Course. (ALTA ; DEL ; AILI)

- (iv) That the duration of the course for a full-time student should be 3 years. That if a student is given permission to combine the M.A. and Law Course it should be subject to various conditions. (AILI ; DEL)
- (v) That if students are allowed to take the Law Course as a part-time one along with employment, the duration should be extended by one more year. (AILI ; DEL)
- (vi) That the course for the LL.B. Degree should be so arranged that migration from one University to another is rendered possible in the middle of the course. (DEL).
- (vii) That Company Law should be made a compulsory subject for the LL.B. Course. (MC)
- (viii) That the degree of Master of Laws should be permitted to be taken only after undergoing an approved course of study for not less than two academic years. (AILI ; DEL)
- (ix) *Examinations :*
  - (a) That the same percentage of marks be prescribed by all Universities, for passes and classes. (DEL)
  - (b) That the practice of setting essay-type questions and stereotyped questions be discouraged. (GI ; DEL ; VPL ; AILI)
  - (c) That minimum qualifications required for law Examiners be fixed. (DEL)
- (x) That minimum conditions which every college should satisfy for recognition be prescribed. (DEL.)
- (xi) That more reliance should be placed on case study than on lectures. (AILI ; DEL)
- (xii) *Teachers :*
  - (a) That minimum qualifications for teachers of different grades be prescribed. That as far as practicable Law Teachers should be required to have 5 years of practice at the Bar. (AILI ; DEL)
  - (b) That the ratio of full-time teachers to part-time teachers and students be fixed. (AILI ; DEL)
  - (c) That no full time Law Teacher should be burdened with having to teach more than three subjects during an academic year. (DEL)
 

(AND)
  - (d) That the remuneration and conditions of service for full-time Law Teachers should be the same as for full-time teachers in the Faculties of Medicine and Technology. (DEL ; AILI ; AT.TA)
- (xiii) That a Seminar on legal education be held at an early date. (AT.TA)

The Committee now offers its views on each of these proposals.

#### *A Co-ordinating and Controlling Body :*

- (i) (a) That there should be a sub-committee of the Inter-University Board in which are included some Law Teachers and

Judges for co-ordinating courses of studies in Law and maintenance of adequate standards ;

*Or*

- That there should be an association of Law Faculties or Law Colleges in India on the lines of the Association of American Law Schools. This will be helpful (1) in arranging for exchange of teachers ; (2) in the exchange of books and periodicals ; (3) in laying down correct standards for a proper University Law teaching institution in respect of Library, accommodation, books, grants, teachers, and their qualifications and Examinations, etc. ;
- (b) That there should be co-operative arrangement between the different Universities for organizing, advancing and co-ordinating legal research in the country and for exchange of law teachers.

Many Western countries have developed over a long period of time and as part of the old Guild System professional bodies to control the qualifications for admission to the profession. We also find in modern times in the West voluntary associations of Universities and Colleges to maintain standards. In our country we have with regard to some professions statutory or Governmental bodies performing some of these functions. The proposal that there should be a sub-committee of the Inter-University Board or an association of Faculties of Law Colleges to lay down proper standards has to be considered in the light of the experience we have of such bodies in our country with regard to other professions.

For the Medical profession there is a statutory body—the Indian Medical Council—which is authorised to control medical examinations. This has led to some control of the Universities by the Council as the recognition of a University's medical degree by the Medical Council is of great importance to the medical graduate. This Committee does not have any intimate knowledge of the success of the work of the Medical Council. But from what one hears, the Medical degrees and particularly the post-graduate medical degrees of all the Indian Universities are not by means of equal standard in spite of the existence of the Medical Council. The Medical Council seems also subject to the maladies incidental to some elected bodies. The directions given by the Council to Universities do not appear to be always uniform and vary with the personal views of the inspectors sent to any particular institution. Apart from a University degree there are no other examinations conducted by Government or any other body to qualify one as a practitioner of allopathic medicine.

The Engineering Colleges are in a very different position. For these Colleges we do not have a statutory body corresponding to the Medical Council. Each University was free to have its own regulations and that was the reason why there were some Universities which had a 3-year engineering course while others had a 4-year course. The Institute of Engineers which in a sense is the main professional body in the country, does not exercise any control over engineering education of the University Degree standard, but conducts examinations for its membership. In fact the position is somewhat reversed because the Universities have been normally refusing to accept the membership of the Institute as equivalent to the degree courses. Similarly the Union and State Governments con-

duct examinations for diplomas and certificates of various standards. For purposes of Government service some of the diplomas are equivalent to a degree, but the Universities do not accept this equality. But the Inter-University Board had agreed that in special cases diploma holders may be permitted to take a post-graduate University degree. Even though the Institute of Engineers does not have any controlling power, the Union Government had not thought of giving that body by legislation power corresponding to the Medical Council. It is the All-India Council of Technical Education that exercise influence at the present time over Engineering and Technological colleges though the financial assistance that the Central Government offers ; their influence through financial aid is considerable though they have no statutory authority to recognise or refuse to recognise the degrees of a University. Further the assistance that is given to colleges is routed through the University Grants Commission which has some not clearly defined statutory power to secure Uniformity of standards.

We thus have these two patterns—the pattern for controlling Medical Colleges and the pattern for the Engineering Colleges. Between the two, the pattern that has developed for the Engineering Colleges is perhaps the more useful and effective one. With regard to legal education we do not have a body exactly corresponding either to the Medical Council or the Council of Technical Education. The High Courts and the Bar, Councils with their power of regulating admissions to the Bar, can influence the content of legal education. Further, the University Grants Commission comes into the picture whenever any University asks for financial assistance for its Law Faculty. The University Grants Commission sends round visiting Committees and assessing committees and is slowly evolving a standard for post-graduate legal education. It is perhaps best to let this line of development proceed further. This, however, does not obviate the need for voluntary associations whose counsel will be accepted on its merits. The Inter-University Board itself is the foremost of such voluntary associations which from time to time offer guidance. The new association of All-India Teachers of Law will gain strength only when the status of the Law Teacher rises and the importance of having and working successfully such voluntary associations is realized.

#### *Uniform Nomenclature :*

- (ii) That is better to have a uniform nomenclature for the first Law Degree and call it LL. B :—

It does not appear to be of any great importance which of the two well-known abbreviations is used for the word "Bachelor of Law". Everybody is quite familiar with both the abbreviations "B. L." and "LL. B." This difference occurs even in great Britain. Scottish Universities use the abbreviation "B. L." while English Universities use "LL. B." The abbreviations have been used by some of the Universities for a long time and there does not appear to be any special purpose likely to be served by requesting our Universities to change the abbreviation for Bachelor of Laws for the sake of mere uniformity.

#### *Entrance Qualifications :*

- (iii) That there should be a uniform entrance qualification prescribed by all the Universities for admission to the LL. B. Degree Course and that the entrance qualification should be a Degree of the Faculty of Arts, Science or Commerce :

In many Universities the entrance qualifications is a University degree in any Faculty. The present proposal of the Delhi University would exclude, for instance, a Graduate in Agriculture or Engineering from admission to the LL. B. Course. Very few graduates with such technical qualifications generally apply for admission to Law Colleges. Since such students have another professional degree, it will not be a serious hardship to them, if they are not admitted to the Law Course ; such candidates would be deficient with regard to a background of Social Sciences. On the other hand it must be admitted that Graduates in Sciene are not different in this respect unless some headway is made in General Education in our Universities. Therefore, the proposal to prescribe a Degree in Arts, Commerce or Science as the minimum qualification for entrance to the LL. B. Course may be accepted with the modification that the privilege be extended to a graduate in any Faculty.

The more important question whether a proper Law Course, apart from study of some one law subject in an under-graduate arts course, can begin at any earlier stage than that recommended in the last paragraph, will depend upon the feasibility or otherwise of organising a five year integrated course of Social and Legal Studies. One of us Sri V. R. Bhatt, Principal, Law College, Belgaum, is strongly of the opinion that a student passing the Pre-University Examination may be admitted to an intergrated course of Social Sciences and Law. Social Sciences, such as Politics, Psychology and Economics, which are specially helpful for understanding law, as well as General English, may be studied as Part of the integrated Law Course. It is suggested that at the end of this course successful candidates should be awarded both the degrees of B. A. and LL. B. This will result in a saving of one year for those who do not separately study for the B.A. and LL. B. Degrec. Whether the B. A. Degree could also be awarded in such a case along with the LL B. Degree would naturally depend upon the actual content of the course in regard to the non-legal subjects. Under the existing rules, it would take five years after the Pre-University Course to take the B. A. (3-Years) and LL. B. (2-Years) Degrees separately. It is only if the duration of the integrated course is reduced to 4 years that it will have any attraction for students. It is doubtful whether knowledge of the requisite standard can be imparted in all the subjects taught under the three year B. A. Degree Course and the 2-year Law Degree Course within a space of only 4 years. There is also the objection that such an integrated course might oblige the studeut to take a firm decision about his future career at too early a stage. When the decision relates to a career such as law in which the chances of success are unpredictable it is desirable that the decision should be taken by a fairly nature mind. The fate of B. Com. as a professional qualification should warn us against a similar course in law. The admission of non-Graduates to an integrated course of Social Sciences and Law, involves evolving of a new syllabus which will have all the advantages of the two separate degrees. Therefore, it is desirable to restrict admissions to a Law Course to the students who have already acquired some maturity by taking a University degree. If, however, any University wishes to offer an integrated Arts and Law Course after the Pre-University, we may watch the experiment with interest provided the duration of the course is five years.

It is also not possible to demand that an applicant for admission to a Law Course, should have taken his degree with subjects such as social sciences which are helpful to understand the background and history of

some branches of Law. If Law Colleges can have three years at their disposal some attention can be paid in the Law Course itself to these subjects. It is also hoped that improvement in General Education will give every one some knowledge of social sciences.

All things considered, the recommendation already made that graduation in Arts, Commerce, Science or any other faculty be the minimum qualification for admission to the Law Degree Course may be accepted.

#### Duration of the Course :

- (iv) That the duration of the LL. B. Course in all the Universities should be three years for the full-time students and that in case the students are allowed to do M. A. also the duration of the combined course should be not less than 4 years.

That the combination of M. A. and Law should be allowed only in respect of subjects like Political Science, Economics and History, and should always be subject to the Head of the Department of Law and the Head of the Department of the M. A. studies concerned concurring in allowing the combination in specific cases.

The views of the Committee about the duration of the course have already been given in the earlier part of this report. The duration of the course for which the University conducts the examination and at the end of which a person qualifies for a Law Degree should be two years. If the Bar Councils dispense with a separate examination at the end of the apprenticeship course or if their power is taken away the duration of the Law Course can be raised to 3 years permitting apprenticeship at the Bar in the third year of such a course. If the existing circumstances including the powers of the Bar Council cannot be altered there is no choice except to limit the duration of the Law Course to two years. But as already stated, the Committee is strongly of the view that the year of apprenticeship should be more profitably utilised than at present. If this third year can be handed over to the Universities and Colleges, a course of carefully thoughtout practical instruction, can be arranged during that year. If this is done the young lawyer will not on the day of his enrolment or for many months thereafter feel as nonplussed as he does now should a client turn up during that period.

At present in some Universities the Law Course can be taken concurrently with the Masterate Degree Course in Arts. In some Universities the Law Course is permitted to be taken by those employed in Government or quasi-Government service. It is thus virtually converted into a part-time course. The suggestion of the Delhi University is that either such part-time course should be abolished or the duration of the LL. B. in such cases extended by one year. The extension of the course by one year would not adequately meet the needs of the situation. The LL. B. Course should ordinarily be a full-time course of occupying the attention of the students from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p. m. It should not be capable of being combined with other courses or with employment. Only then would it be possible to improve the standards of legal education and produce well-equipped Law Graduates. In any event, the practice of combining the LL. B. course with other Arts courses is objectionable and should be discontinued. A period of two years should be available exclusively for the Law Course. The normal hours of instruction should be between 10.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. The Committee endorses the recommendation of the Visiting Professor of Law that during these hours the

students must be fully occupied. This, however, should not be by increase in the number of lectures but by properly organized discussions, moots and tutorial work.

*Part-Time Study of Law :*

- (v) That in case students who are in employment are admitted to the Law Course, the duration of the course for them for the LL. B. Degree should be extended by one year, i. e., if it is two years for the full-time students it should be three years for employed students, and if it is three years for full-time students it should be four years for employed students.

The Committee had considerable difficulty in coming to a decision on this question. Several Universities have been for long periods ranging over 50 years insisting on the study of Law being a full-time one. While no attempt is made to control any remunerative employment that a student may take out of College hours, he has to attend lectures between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. The desire of the majority of the members of the Committee is that this practice should be extended to all other Universities. Educational thought hitherto was leading us to believe that instruction in an institution was necessary to qualify for a degree. Many people in Universities have grown in the faith that examinations are unimportant but unavoidable events in qualifying for a degree and that the taking of a systematic course is vital for a first degree. But recently both the Inter-University Board and the University Grants Commission seem to have started thinking on lines different from the traditional ones. They have recommended that persons above a certain age and women students may be permitted to sit for University Examinations without undergoing a course of instruction in any institution. Another consideration, which cannot be lightly rejected is that students should be enabled to earn while they are learning if they are willing to do so. We can achieve this objective and also demand full-time attendance at a College if we can find remunerative work for our students in the mornings or in the evenings. But since this is more difficult in our country than in the West and since it is easier to get employment in the day time, it is suggested that persons in employment may be permitted to take their lectures in the morning or in the evening. Since, however, the employed students are not likely to have adequate time in the day to attend as many lectures as a full-time student or possess the energy for day-to-day study of their subjects, they should be required to put in a longer course than full-time students. If the course for a full-time student is two years, for this type of part-time students it should be three years and if the course for a full-time student is 3 years, for a part-time student it should be 4 years. Every member of this Committee is not unanimously in favour of this proposal and if it should be accepted at all not only should the course be longer in duration as suggested above, but also exemption should be restricted to people doing work which has some connection with Law. It will then have some analogy to the inservice courses that are given to technical personnel. But the Committee is unanimously against giving general permission to candidates to appear for the Law Examination, after private study. The opinion expressed by the Visiting Law Professor that students who learn while they earn are able, serious and interested in their work would require verification.

***Making Migration in the Middle of Course, possible :***

- (vi) That the course for the LL. B. Degree should be so arranged that migration by a student from one University to another in special circumstances is possible in the middle of the course. The first year LL. B. course should as far as possible be common to all the Law Schools so that it is possible for a student to migrate from one University to another after passing the first year examination.

The Delhi University proposes that the courses of study should be so arranged as to facilitate migration by students from one University to another in the middle of the course. This would be possible only when the courses of study are more or less identical in all the Universities. While it may be desirable to prescribe the compulsory subjects to be included in the curriculum of the LL. B. course, it was stated earlier in the report that it would not be desirable to insist on an absolute uniformity in regard to all the subjects comprised in the Law Course. In any case migration from one University to another in the middle of a course should not be encouraged. In special circumstances the matter may be left to be dealt with by the Universities on a reciprocal basis.

(Vii) **Making Company Law a compulsory subject for study in the LL. B. Courses :—**The Ministry of Commerce has suggested the inclusion of Company Law as a compulsory subject for the LL. B. Course. In a 3-Year LL. B. Course it would be possible to introduce Company Law as a subject in the Third Year. In a 2-Year Course, however, it has already been explained why certain subjects should be included and why they should not be crowded in by the addition of other subjects. This is not to minimise the importance of subjects left out but to ensure that the few that are chosen are done in such a manner that one who has undergone the course, acquires the skill to study for oneself all the other enacted laws as one may need from time to time. The choice of subjects for inclusion in the law course should be determined not primarily by the frequency of their use in courts but by their suitability for developing the skill referred to above. From this point of view a detailed study of Company Law apart from the study of the Law of Contracts in the 2-Year Course is not recommended. But at the stage of specialisation in Contracts or Mercantile Law for the Master's Degree Course the study of Company Law should be obligatory.

***Master's Degree Duration—Full-Time Study Combination with other Studies :***

- (viii) That no candidate be allowed to take the Master of Laws Degree Examination without undergoing an approved course of study for not less than two academic years under the guidance of a duly recognised teacher, excepting in the case of person who is already a Law Teacher. Also that a candidate for the LL. M. should be required to present a dissertation on a legal topic in addition to the written examination.

The LL. M., the LL. B. (Hons) and Research Courses should not be combined with any other course.

In regard to the degree of the Master of Law, it is proposed that the candidate should study for not less than two academic years under the guidance of a duly recognized teacher. This seems to be a desirable requirement. He may not concurrently take any other course. The exception sought to be provided in favour of Law Teachers is also necessary. For the Master's Degree, a dissertation on a legal topic is also pro-

posed to be prescribed in addition to written papers. This is also a commendable suggestion. It would be necessary to prescribe the length of the dissertation and to indicate that the standard expected will not be as high as that for a Doctoral Thesis. At the Masters's Degree level the dissertation need not disclose original research or amount to a distinctive contribution to legal knowledge. It should, however, indicate full acquaintance with the published material on the topic and power of analysis and synthesis of the materials pertaining to that subject. It may also be desirable to permit the candidate to submit several short dissertations or essays as an alternative to writing a single long dissertation. Even granting that at the stage of prescribing the curriculum for the first law degree it is necessary to formulate the objective of the course, in the case of a post-graduate degree the only objective should be the acquisition of greater knowledge about any aspect of the subject.

***Uniform Standards :***

- (viii) (a) That the same percentage of marks be prescribed by all the Universities both for passing the examination and for determining the first division.

It is proposed by the Delhi University that the same percentage of marks should be prescribed for a passing minimum, in all the Universities. It is well known that the actual percentage of marks awarded by examiners depends largely on the percentage fixed as the passing minimum. A higher passing minimum will naturally lead, consciously or unconsciously, to awarding higher marks. A lowering of the minimum would correspondingly lead to a shrinkage. Even in the case of the most experienced examiners there is scope for differences of opinion in regard to the actual number of marks that a given answer may deserve. In the circumstances, it seems desirable to assign answers to grades, each grade covering a given range of marks. Thus, as already recommended by the Inter-University Board marks above 60 % may be grade A ; those ranging between 50 and 59 may be treated as B grade ; marks ranging from 40 to 49 grade C ; and so on. If this is done and it is agreed that at least a 'B' grade must be attained for a pass, we may secure some uniformity and minimise differences in standards. As regards the classification of results, it would be sufficient to have two grades, First and Second, the first being candidates securing an aggregate total of 60% of marks or 'A' grade and the second those getting an aggregate of 50% or above or grade 'B'. Distinction may be indicated when the marks secured are 75% and above in any one subject. It may also be provided that in each subject or group of subjects at least grade 'C' should be reached in addition to grade 'B' in the aggregate. It should, however, be remembered that this is only a small part of the steps to be taken to reform our University examination system generally.

***Type of Questions :***

- (viii) (b) That the practice of setting essay type questions in the Law Examinations should be discouraged. There should be more problems asked in the examination so as to test the practical ability of a candidate to apply his knowledge of Law to specific factual situations :

In regard to the type of questions, the suggestion of the Delhi University that greater emphasis should be placed on the problem type of question is commendable. It is necessary to test the candidate's ability

to apply principles to concrete facts rather than his capacity for memorisation. In fact, if the problem type questions are rightly evolved there should be no objection to allowing students to answer the questions keeping with them the bare codes relating to the subjects concerned. It would then be possible to assess the ability of the student to apply intelligently general principles to concrete problems rather than his ability to repeat portions of a statute or some ill-digested notes got by rote from a cram book. But the essay type cannot be altogether eliminated ; what should be eliminated is a bare unintelligent memory test. The essay type is needed in cases where existing legal theories are indefinite or are unsatisfactory and the candidate should be able to discuss them.

This type of examination will necessitate exclusion from the syllabus of the many minor statutes that are now prescribed by some Universities. Most examination questions on these statutes may with some justification be said to be only tests of successful memorisation of one or two sections of each code. This also is another part of the large problem of examination reform.

#### *Qualifications for Examiners :*

(viii) (c) That minimum standards of qualifications for the Law Examiners should be laid down. At least five years' teaching experience or seven years' practice at the Bar should be required in respect of a person who has to value scripts, and at least seven years' teaching experience or ten years' practice at the Bar should be required in the case of a person who is called upon to set a question paper :

It is necessary to fix suitable qualifications for paper setters and Law examiners. Paper setters should have adequate teaching experience preferably in the subjects on which the paper is set. Considering everything we should have the courage to go the whole way and say that in Law as in other subjects no one can be an examiner without experience of teaching ; the exact number of years of experience of teaching required for a law paper setter or examiner can be fixed by each university in conformity with its rule for examiners in other subjects.

#### *Methods of Instruction :*

(ix) That reliance should be placed more on case study rather than on lectures in the field of legal education :

This suggestion is somewhat unintelligible to some members of the Committee. In those Universities where the syllabus is limited to some basic branches of Substantive Law and does not include a large number of statutes, the method of instruction largely includes reference to decided cases, their facts, the differences of opinion revealed by those cases and the problems remaining unsolved. A subject like the Law of Torts is taught much in the same way as any well known text book of Torts is written. A proposition of law is stated, the basic legal principles on which it is founded are explained, the leading cases which have developed this proposition of law are referred to in detail and the students' attention is drawn to conflicts of opinion and problems remaining unsettled. The same method was adopted with regard to Hindu Law and other personal laws till recent codifications took place. Even with regard to codes the

method followed is much the same. With regard to the Indian Law of Contracts which has a background of English Law, the English Law of Contracts following the method of treatment in a text-book like Anson's is studied and then each section of the Indian Contracts' Act is dealt with and its meaning explained with the assistance of the leading Indian cases. It is possible that in Universities where students are expected to read a very large number of statutes and instruction has to be fitted into the time available all that the lecturer does is merely to summarise the contents of a code and all that the student does is to memorise the more important parts particularly those that have appeared in previous examinations and are likely to appear again. This is one of the reasons why the syllabus should not be crowded with a number of statutes. The Committee therefore recommends the system of expounding a few basic branches of law with the assistance of leading cases.

If on the other hand the suggestion of the Delhi University is that something different, what is called the "Harvard Case Method", is to be followed, it is extremely doubtful whether there is really any such successful Case Method. More than one member of the committee had occasion to watch the method of instruction at Harvard University and it was found that what is done there is very much the same as what we have recommended here. In most subjects the University of Harvard has published books on the lines of Restatement of Law. In those books the important propositions of law are stated as principles and the principles are followed by extracts from 3 or 4 cases. The work in the class room follows the book but the students of Law at Harvard are far superior to ours and are capable of considerable independent reading. So then the theory that after a process of free discussion of all cases the students themselves infer the principle of law and the lecturer does not state them is not correct at all as a description of the Harvard Method.

For a useful and systematic study of cases, it will be necessary to publish leading cases carefully edited for the use of our law students.

#### *Conditions for Recognizing a Law College :*

- (x) That minimum standards as regards books, accommodation and other equipment should be laid down by a sub-committee of the association (Association of Law Faculties of Law Colleges Item-i) and no Law School which does not conform to the minimum standards prescribed should be recognised by any University :

As already stated the University Grants' Commission's capacity to give financial assistance will gradually regulate the standards to be adopted. A fair number of Universities even at the present time lay down the minimum standards required, but as stated before, adequate importance is not attached to the need for systematic instruction in law, and it must be recognized that there are Law Colleges inadequately staffed, equipped and housed. Universities therefore should devote special attention to prescribing rigid standards and enforce them stringently.

#### *Should a law teacher have practised at the Bar ?*

- (xi) a—Whether a Law Teacher should have practised and as far as practicable a minimum practice of five years should be required of Law Teachers :

It is difficult to lay down categorically any rule about this. To be

able to give adequate instruction to students of the first degree course, some experience at the Bar would clearly be an asset. But it is difficult to make sure that a person's experience at the Bar has been in relation to the subject that he is called upon to teach. On the other hand there have been in Western countries eminent authorities in Law who had never practised.

**A teacher of Law should ordinarily have taken a Master's Degree.**

(xi) b—The proportion of full-time to part-time teachers should be laid down. It is suggested that the proportion be two full-time teachers to one part-time teacher :

(xi) c—There should be at least one full-time teacher to every 25 students :

***Proportion of full-time to part-time teachers :***

It is difficult to lay down what should be the proportion between full-time and part-time teachers. But an institution cannot maintain proper standards unless it has not only a permanent habitation, library and provision for various extra-curricular activities but also a fair percentage of full time teachers on its staff. Every major subject should have either a Professor or a Reader. Without full-time teachers it would be futile to expect the imparting of systematic instruction which is the basis of discipline as well as the first step towards advanced academic work. A teacher of Law should be encouraged to qualify for a Doctorate and be adequately rewarded when he secures that qualification.

***Remuneration and Condition of Service of Law Teachers :***

(xi) d—That there should be in all Universities an adequate number of Law Teachers and that the remuneration and condition of service for full-time Law Teachers should be the same as for full-time teachers in the Faculties of Medicine and Technology :

It is only in the Universities that teachers of Law are paid the same salary as teachers in other subjects. But in Colleges maintained by Government and private institutions they get a great deal less. As already stated, many institutions are carried on with the assistance of miserably underpaid part-time teachers. It has been accepted in the case of other professions that teachers in professional institutes should be given a higher salary than teachers in Arts and Science subjects, because the earnings in the professions, whether in Government service or otherwise are much greater than the salaries of Arts and Science teachers. The University Grants Commission has approved of a higher scale of pay for teachers of Medicine and Engineering than for those in Arts and Science. This should apply equally to teachers of Law. It is no answer that it is possible to get teachers of Law for a comparatively low salary. We can also get teachers of Medicine and Engineering for a low salary, but we cannot get or keep for a long time men of ability as teachers of Law unless their salaries bear some relation to the incomes of successful members of the Bar and to the salaries in the higher grades of Government services. In the absence of other criteria teachers of Law also may be equated for purpose of salary with teachers of Medicine and Engineering. Without this necessary step it would be futile to expect any large improvement in our Law Colleges or in the status of the Law Teacher.

*The number of subjects that a Law Teacher may be required to deal with :*

- (xi) o That no Law Teacher should be burdened with having to teach more than three subjects during an academic year :

Every full-time teacher of Law should be encouraged to become a specialist in some one branch so that he can not only lecture to the LL. M. students on that subject but also supervise research work. In addition to this, however, the requirements of the time-table in a College may make it necessary for him to teach one or two other subjects. But to give a person all of a sudden several subjects to teach would be a hardship and he cannot be expected to do justice to his work. It should not, however, be difficult for a person willing to take the trouble to change the subjects he is teaching to the first degree class from time to time. Usually after a person has prepared his lectures in 2 or 3 subjects he regards it as a grievance if he is called upon to lecture on any other subject. This, however, should not be regarded as a legitimate grievance if he is given adequate notice to prepare a new subject. If a student who does not know a subject is required to take an examination at the end of a nine months' course, it should not be difficult for Graduates of Law and experienced teachers to undertake instruction in any subject provided they have reasonable time given to them for preparation. This should not, however, result in forgetting the suggestion made earlier that every teacher should be encouraged to become a specialist in some one branch of Law.

- (xii) The Law Teachers' Association has suggested that a Seminar should be held on legal education. It is very desirable that a grant should be made by the government if the Law Teachers' Association or some other non-governmental body organises such a Seminar.

While the Committee has touched on some of the problems connected with legal education, it is necessary to get detailed information about the state of our legal education and to assess the benefit that the country is receiving therefrom. The Visiting Professor of Law has rightly noted "that there can be no fundamental and widespread improvement in legal education until the most powerful leaders of the country recognize and acknowledge that to develop and live under the rule of law, Indian democracy must have a body of lawyers who are well-trained from the first days of their law study". We cannot expect to have a body of lawyers of this type unless we can take greater care of our Law Colleges than we do at present.

Finally, it should be remembered that several criticisms directed towards legal education apply to the whole field of collegiate education even though in some cases and in some respects the Law Colleges may compare less favourably with other Colleges. The following are some of the general maladies stated to be prevailing in our educational system for which remedies are being sought :

Lack of physical amenities, such as adequate buildings, books and hostels ; inadequate staff ; low salaries and poor qualifications of teachers leading to inefficiency ; students not suitable for undertaking the course of studies inadequately interested in acquiring knowledge and mostly concerned with securing pass by memorising made-easy type of books ; inadequate instruction resulting from sole dependance on cram books ; examiners producing stereotyped questions suitable for crammers ; inabi-

lity to give credit for day-to-day work; aimlessness in undertaking a collegiate course; overcrowding; failure of discipline; subordination of the teaching staff of political and ignorant public pressure; failure of ethical standards all-round.

The shortcomings of the educational system noted above are sure to be remedied before long. From the general improvement of the educational system legal education will also undoubtedly benefit. However, it is necessary to make a purposeful effort specifically for the improvement of legal education. It is hoped that the various suggestions made in this report will facilitate such an effort and expedite the reform of legal education in our country.

**APPENDIX J (i)****ROY MALHOTRA & CO.***Chartered Accountants*

**The President,  
Inter-University Board of India,  
13, Lucknow Road,  
DELHI.**

**Kashmere Gate,  
Delhi.  
17.9.1960.**

**Dear Sir,**

**Having completed the audit of the accounts of the Inter-University Board of India for the year ended 31st March, 1960 we have pleasure in sending you herewith the following statements :—**

1. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 1960.
2. Receipts and Payments Account of Sports Board for the year ended 31st March, 1960.
3. Provident Fund Account for the year ended 31st March, 1960.
4. \* \* \* \*
5. \* \* \* \*

**Our comments on the accounts are as under :—**

**I. Furniture Hire Rs. 870.37 :**

The Standing Committee had sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the purchases of office furniture. No furniture, however, was purchased during the year but a sum of Rs. 870.37 was spent as Hire for Furniture. The expenditure needs your approval.

**II. Office Shifting Expenses Rs. 3546.78 :**

During the year the office of the Board was shifted from Madras to Delhi. Rs. 2,507.41 were paid to Secretary and members of staff as T. A. and Rs. 1,039.37 were spent on transportation charges of the office records and equipment. Since the expenditure was not provided in the Budget, it needs your confirmation.

**III. Biological Conference held from 28.1.1959 to 30.1. 1959 Rs. 1754.71 :**

The above expenditure includes Rs. 1,462.08 the travelling expenses of two delegates of Rangoon University which were outstanding last year and Rs. 292.63 the cost of printing of proceedings of the Conference. As already reported Rs. 1,965.60 were spent last year over and above the grant. A further grant to cover the excess expenditure is still awaited.

**IV. Closing Balances as on 31.3 1960—Rs. 1,32,676.38 :**

**Imprest with Secretary Rs. 106 :**

Rule 15 of the Part IV of the Inter-University Board Manual 1956 (Office Procedure) allows keeping of an imprest upto Rs. 100. We, however, noted

that an imprest more than this limit was normally kept. We understand that this becomes necessary in view of the alround increase in the activities of the Board. In case you agree you may recommend a suitable amendment of the Rules.

### **INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD OF INDIA :**

#### **I. Subscription in arrears :**

Subscription from Gujarat University for the year amounting to Rs. 250 has been not received.

We are grateful to the Secretary and the staff for their kind cooperation in conducting the audit.

Yours faithfully,

**ROY MALHOTRA & CO**

*Chartered Accountants*

**APPENDIX**

**INTER-UNIVERSITY  
RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR  
RECEIPTS**

**To Opening Balances :**

Imprest with Secretary.	97	94
Cash with State Bank of India.	33,046	26
12 Year Post Office National Savings Certificates.	15,115	00
Treasury Savings Certificates.	35,000	00
12 Year National Plan Savings Certificates.	35,000	00
Deepawali Loan Recoverable.	114	00
	<b>1,18,373</b>	<b>20</b>

**,, Annual Contribution :**

(i) Calcutta University for 1958-59.	2,000	00
(ii) Contribution from 39 Universities.	55,500	00
,, Recurring Grant received from Government of India.	57,500	00
,, Grant from Govt. of India for the consideration of University Education of Journalism	36,500	00
,, Grant from Govt. of India for the expenses of a Committee on Legal Studies.	2,000	00
,, Sale of Publications.	1,500	00
,, Interest on Treasury Savings Certificates.	276	74
,, Sale of Old Papers.	1,225	00
,, Sale of one Almirah and steel racks	400	56
	<b>388</b>	<b>00</b>

**TOTAL 2,18,113 50**

J (ii)

**BOARD OF INDIA, DELHI.**  
**THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1960.**

**PAYMENTS**

<b>By Salaries.</b>		<b>27,446 44</b>
,, Boards Contribution to Provident Fund.		1,772 56
,, Bank Commission		66 48
,, Printing.		14,495 74
,, Office Rent.		2,800 00
<b>,, Travelling Expenses :</b>		
Paid to Delegates for Chandigarh Conference.	6,060 68	
T. A. to Members for Board & Standing Committee Meetings.	15,294 01	21,354 69
Telephone & Electricity Charges		223 13
Furniture Hire.		870 37
Contingencies etc. (Including postage & Audit Fee etc.),		4,212 49
<b>,, Office Shifting Expenses :</b>		
T. A. paid to Secretary & Staff.	2,507 41	
Transport Charges of Office Articles from Madras to Delhi.	1,039 37	3,546 78
<b>,, Inspection of Rural Institutes :</b>		
T. A. paid to members of the Committee.	4,347 14	
Postage.	77 79	4,424 93
<b>,, Journalism Committee Expenses :</b>		
T. A. paid to members of the Committee.	1,024 47	
Postage.	16 63	1,041 10
<b>,, Law Committee Expenses :</b>		
T. A. paid to members of the Committee	1,422 75	
Postage.	4 95	1,427 70
<b>,, Biological Conference held from 28-1-59 to 30-1-1959 :</b>		
T. A. paid to Rangoon University Delegates.	1,462 08	
Printing Charges of Conference		
Proceedings.	292 63	1,754 71
<b>,, Closing Balances as on 31-3-1960 :</b>		
Imprest with Secretary.	106 00	
Cash with State Bank of India, Delhi.	47,267 98	
12 Years Post Office National Savings Certificates.	15,115 00	
Treasury Savings Certificates.	35,000 00	
12 Year National Plan Savings Certificates.	35,000 00	
Deepawali Loan Recoverable	188 00	1,32,676 38
		<b>TOTAL Rs. 2,18,113 50</b>

**AUDITORS' REPORT ;**

Subject to our separate report of even date, we certify the above Receipts and Payments Account of the Inter-University Board of India, Delhi for the year ended 31st March, 1960 to be correct and in accordance with the books and vouchers produced to us.

(Sd.)

ROY MALHOTRA &amp; CO.

Chartered Accountants

Kashmere Gate.

ESTD. 17.9.1960.

**APPENDIX**

**INTER-UNIVERSITY  
STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT FOR  
DR.**

**To Opening Balances as on 1.4-1959 :**

With State Bank of India on Savings Bank Account. 13,520 15

<b>In Government Securities 3% I development Loan 1970/75.</b>	<b>4,987 82 18,507 97</b>
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<b>,, Contribution by Board</b>	<b>1,772 56</b>
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<b>,, „ „ Staff</b>	<b>1,772 56</b>
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<b>,, Recovered from Shree K. Shiva Ram.</b>	<b>68 00</b>
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**To interest realised during the year :**

<b>On Government Securities.</b>	<b>104 50</b>
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<b>On Savings Bank Account.</b>	<b>179 74 284 24</b>
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<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>22,405 33</b>
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**J (iii)**

**BOARD OF INDIA, DELHI.**  
**THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1960.**

CR.

**By Bank Charges.**

0 67

**By Balances of Fund as on 31.3.1960 :**

With State Bank of India on Savings Bank Account.	17,416 84
In Government Securities 3% I Development Loan 1970/75.	4,987 82      *22,404 66

**TOTAL Ra. 22,405 33**

\*The following are the details :

*Amount due to the employees :*

Mr. V. K. Ayappan Pillai	10,565 23
,, T. Mitra.	7,656 11
,, K. Shiva Ram.	3,282 23
,, M. S. Ramamurthi.	386 50
,, K. S. Parameswaran.	143 58
Miscellaneous.	371 01
	<b>22,404 66</b>

Checked and found Correct.

Kashmere Gate,  
Delhi.

Dated ; 17.3.1960.

(Sd.)  
**ROY MALHOTRA & CO.**

*Chartered Accountants*

## **APPENDIX K**

### **INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD OF INDIA**

**Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Sports Board of India held at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon, on Monday, April 11, 1960, at 8.30 a.m.**

#### **PRESENT**

1. Sir Nicholas Attygalle, Vice-Chancellor University of Ceylon and President, Inter-University Board of India.  
**(PRESIDENT)**
2. Shri Abrar M. Khan, Aligarh University.
3. Shri S. Shanmuhasundaram, Annamalai University.
4. Shri S.A. Savant, Bombay University.
5. Shri L. Handunge, University of Ceylon.
6. Shri S.C. Nanda, University of Delhi.
7. Shri V.P. Mehta, Gujarat University.
8. Shri B.S. Verma, Jabalpur University.
9. Shri S.M. Desai, Karnatak University.
10. Shri J.P. Jaiswal, Lucknow University.
11. Shri S. Subramanian, University of Madras.
12. Shri M.P. Major, Nagpur University.
13. Shri M. Sanaulla Khan, Osmania University.
14. Dr. B.L. Gupta, Panjab University.
15. Shri Ramakant Varma, Patna University.
16. Shri V.N. Bhide, Poona University.
17. Shri Vasant Captan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.
18. Shri L.K. Govindarajulu, Sri Venkateswara University.
19. Shri N.B. Banerjee, Utkal University.
20. Prof. V.K. Ayappan Pillai, Secretary, Inter-University Board of India.

1. Confirmation of the Minutes of the last meeting held on May 13, 1959. (Already circulated)

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Sports Board held at the University of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, on May 13, 1959, were confirmed.

#### **2. REPORTS :**

- (a) To receive the report of the Secretary for the year 1959-60.

**RESOLVED** that the report of the Secretary for the year 1959-60 be recorded.

(b) To receive the reports of the Organisers of the Inter-University Sports and Tournaments for the year 1959-60.

**RESOLVED** that the reports of the Organisers of the Inter-University Sports and Tournaments for the year 1959-60 be recorded with the modification that the last two sentences in paragraph two of the Report on the Inter-University Table Tennis Tournament be deleted.

(c) To receive the report for the development of sports and games during the III Five Year Plan Period circulated to members and submitted to the Government of India.

**RESOLVED** that the report of the Special Committee for the development of sports and games in the Universities during the III Five Year Plan Period be approved.

(d) To report that the University of Rangoon has withdrawn its membership of the Inter-University Board.

#### Recorded

#### 3. DATES AND ZONES :

Considered whether the four zones system in Football, Hockey and Cricket introduced at the 18th annual meeting of the inter-University Sports Board held in Jaipur for a period of two years should be continued.

*Reference* : Resolution No. 3(b) of the Inter-University Sports Board passed at their 19th annual meeting held at Srinagar on 13 May, 1959.

"**RESOLVED** that the present arrangement of having four zones in Hockey, Football and Cricket be continued for this year also and the Universities be requested to send a report on the working of the system and the entire matter be placed before the next meeting of the Sports Board."

*Note* : A summary of the replies received from members on the working of the four zone system was circulated.

**RESOLVED** that the four zone system introduced at their meeting held in Jaipur in 1958 in Football, Hockey and Cricket be continued.

#### 4. TOURNAMENTS :

(a) Considered the proposal received from the Lucknow University and the University of Ceylon that Ladies Basketball (Net ball) competition be also included in the Inter-University tournaments from the next session.

*Note* : This item was considered by the Sports Board when they met at Waltair in 1957 and it was resolved that it was not feasible to include this item in Inter-University tournaments.

**RESOLVED** that it is not feasible to include these items in the Inter-University Tournaments.

(b) Considered the proposal received from the University of Ceylon that Ceylon should be the venue of at least one Inter University Tournament each year.

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion be noted.

(c) Considered the following resolution of the Board of Sports of Gujarat University passed at their meeting held on 13.2.1960

"**RESOLVED** that it be recommended to the Inter-University Board of Sports to Organise the Kho-Kho and Kabaddi tournaments at the same place and on the same dates in view of the fact that competitors for these games are usually common."

**RESOLVED** that it is not feasible to conduct the Kho-Kho and Kabaddi tournaments at the same centre and on the same dates.

(d) Considered the suggestion received from the University of Bombay "that Inter-University Table tennis for women be included in the list of Inter-University Tournaments from the next year 1960-61."

**RESOLVED** that Inter-University Table Tennis for Women be included in the Inter-University Tournaments.

**RESOLVED FURTHER** that Inter-University Table Tennis for Men be conducted in two zones, North Zone and South Zone, from the year 1960-61 onwards.

(e) Considered the suggestion received from the Agra University that Gymnastics, Weight Lifting and Best Physique Competitions be *not* held along with Athletics.

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of Agra University be accepted and that Gymnastics, Weight Lifting and Best Physique Competitions be separated from Athletics.

#### 5. *BUDGET :*

To receive the yearly budget estimate of the Inter-University Sports Board for the year 1960-61 and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1958-59.

**RESOLVED** that the Budget Estimate for the year 1960-61 and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1958-59 be approved.

#### 5. *RULES :*

(a) Considered the report of the Sub-Committee of the Inter-University Sports Board on the changes to be made in the Eligibility Rules for participation in Inter-University Sports and Games.

A gist of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee was reported to the Board by Shri S.C. Nanda. They were generally approved and a copy of these recommendations will be made available to the members.

(b) Considered the proposal of Sri Venkateswara University that where tournaments are conducted first in different zones, fixtures posted to participating Universities shall give due prominence to the place at which the grand finals will be conducted and the probable dates of the grand finals.

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of Sri Venkateswara University be accepted.

(c) Considered the question of eligibility of casual students to participate in the Inter-University games and sports.

(*Utkal University*)

**Note :** Utkal University explains that in certain Universities like theirs casual students are admitted into affiliated colleges after failing in an University examination. They pay their tuition fee for the months they attend and their names are on the books of the College. No admission fee is paid by such candidates and they appear for the University examination as non-collegiate students. Percentage of attendance is not counted.

**RESOLVED** that casual students are not eligible to participate in Inter-University Tournaments.

(d) Considered the eligibility of students from the Prince of Wales Technical Institution, Jorhat and Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati, to represent the Gauhati University in all Inter-University meets. The Jt. Secretary of the Gauhati University Sports Board states that these Institutions are post matriculate institutions having 3 years Diploma Course. As regard fees and percentage of attendance they are at par with any colleges in Assam.

**Note :** When the Secretary, Games and Sports, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology approached for permission it was pointed out to him that only students undergoing training for Diplomas which are recognised and awarded by the University itself can participate in the Inter-University tournaments, since it was noted that these Diplomas are not awarded by the University but by the Technical Education Board, Assam.

**Reference :** Resolution No. 11 passed by the Inter-University Sports Board at their meeting held in Jaipur on July 21, 1958.

**"RESOLVED** that the Diploma students studying in the Polytechnics and Mining Institutes be allowed to participate in Inter-Collegiate tournaments. But they are not eligible to participate in the Inter-University tournaments."

**RESOLVED** that the resolution passed by the Inter-University Sports Board at their meeting held in Jaipur on July 21, 1958, be reiterated.

(e) Considered the proposal received from the University of Bombay that "the draws and seedings of the tournaments should be made in accordance with the rules laid down by the Board."

**RESOLVED** that the draws and seedings of the tournaments should be made in accordance with the rules laid down by the Board.

(f) Considered the following proposal received from the University of Bombay :

"that the duration of the fixtures of the Inter-University Cricket Tournament except the All India final be two days and that of the All India final 4 days.

Further that rule 2 of the Cricket Tournament on page 13 of the Handbook be substituted by the following :

**"A match except the final, shall last for two days only and, if not finished, the result shall be decided on the first innings provided that, if each side has not played one complete innings within two days, the match shall be continued until the first innings result is reached. In case of a tie where both teams secure an identical number of runs, either in the first innings where the match is not finished or on the completion of both the innings, the match shall be decided on the spin of the coin."**

**RESOLVED** that it is not feasible to accept the above suggestion.

**7. Considered the proposal of the Board of Physical Education and Recreation of the University of Nagpur that a token cup as Replica be awarded by the Inter-University Sports Board to the University which wins championship in any Inter-University Tournament for 3 years in succession.**

**Note :** It also states that if the proposal is accepted by the Inter-University Sports Board, it may be put into practice from the year 1959-60.

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of the University of Nagpur to award a token cup as Replica by the Inter-University Sports Board to the University which wins championship in any Inter-University Tournament for three years in succession be accepted and the same be awarded from the year 1959-60.

**8. Considered the suggestion of the University of Nagpur that umpires be paid Rs. 10/- per day for the matches of the Inter-University Cricket Tournament and Referees Rs. 5/- per match at other games of the Inter-University Tournaments.**

**RESOLVED** that the payment of fees to the umpires and referees be left to the Organising Universities concerned.

**9. Considered the following proposal received from the Aligarh Muslim University that "the University Grants Commission be requested to meet the expenses incurred by Universities teams to take part in the Inter-University Tournaments."**

**Note :** A similar proposal was sent by the Aligarh Muslim University for the consideration of the Inter-University Board when they met at Baroda on the 18th and 19th December, 1959, and the Board could not accept the proposal and no resolution was passed.

**RESOLVED** that the Secretary be requested to address the All India Council of Sports to meet the expenses incurred by the University teams to take part in Inter-University Tournaments.

**10. Considered the following resolution of the Board of Sports of the Gujarat University passed at their meeting held on 13-2-1960.**

**"RESOLVED further that the Inter-University Sports Board be requested to approach the proper Railway authorities for making provision in the existing rules to grant concession to the Managers accompanying the University teams for Tennis, Badminton Table tennis and such other minor games where the number of competitors is below ten."**

**RESOLVED** that the Secretary be requested to approach the Railway authorities and request them to grant concession to the Managers

accompanying the University teams for Inter-University Tournaments in games where the number of competitors is below ten.

11. Considered the following proposal received from the University of Bombay that "all Inter-University tournaments and competitions should be completed by 15th January, every year, at the latest."

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of the University of Bombay to finish all Inter-University tournaments before the 15th of January, as far possible, be accepted.

12. Considered the proposal received from the University of Bombay that "due care should be taken by the Organising Universities in fixing the venues of the Inter-University Tournaments and competitions so that no inconvenience is caused to the participating teams in reaching and leaving the same."

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of the University of Bombay be circulated to the Sports Officers for their attention.

### 13. ALLOCATION

Allocation of responsibility and the dates of the conduct of Zonal and Inter-zonal tournaments for the year 1960-61.

The Sports Board resolved after discussion to make the following allocation of responsibility for the conduct of zonal and Inter-zonal tournaments for the year 1960-61. (Vide Appendix A)

14. Considered the Memorandum on University Sports submitted to the All India Council of Sports by Dr. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta.

*Note : A extract of the Memorandum on University Sports was sent to this office by the Ministry of Education for getting the views of the Inter-University Sports Board. Copies of this extract have already been circulated to the members.*

It was felt that as most of the members had already sent their views on the matter consideration of the item might be postponed.

15. Considered the following proposals received from the Board of Control for Cricket in India :

(a) "This Board and not the Inter-University Sports Board should organise the combined Universities cricket match with foreign touring sides, arrange for trials and selection of players.

(b) "In order that promising young University Cricketers may get the opportunity of being selected for the All India sides, this Board's Selection Committee together with two members of the Inter-University Sports Board who are connected with University Cricket, will select the combined Universities Cricket team in future. In the alternative, the Chairman of this Board's Selection Committee will be the Chairman of the Inter-University Sports Boards Selection Committee which should consist of one representative from each zone, the Universities being divided into four zones."

decided not to present blazers and caps to the Varsity Cricketers participating in Inter-University match against the visiting Cricket teams.

**Recorded.**

21. To report that Bihar University has donated a trophy for Inter-University Badminton (Men) tournament of the value of Rs. 1,000/-

**RESOLVED** that the trophy donated by the Bihar University be accepted with thanks.

22. Considered letter No. 27-3/60-P.E. 2, dated 10th March, 1960, received from Shri C.S. Nayar, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi-2. regarding the appointment of paid Assistant Secretary to the Inter-University Board.

*Note : Later in the day, the Members discussed the above item and resolved as follows :—*

**RESOLVED** that the offer made by the Government of India to sanction the appointment of an Assistant Secretary to be attached to the Inter-University Board to look after all the sports activities undertaken by the Inter-University Sports Board on a salary of Rs. 350-40-590 be accepted on the conditions specified in the Government letter.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks proposed on behalf of the members of the Sports Board by Shri L.K. Govindarajulu in which he pointed out the generous hospitality they received from the University and thanked the University most sincerely for the same.

Sd. V.K. Ayappan Pillai

*Secretary*

Sd. Nicholas Attygalle

*President.*

accompanying the University teams for Inter-University Tournaments in games where the number of competitors is below ten.

11. Considered the following proposal received from the University of Bombay that "all Inter-University tournaments and competitions should be completed by 15th January, every year, at the latest."

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of the University of Bombay to finish all Inter-University tournaments before the 15th of January, as far possible, be accepted.

12. Considered the proposal received from the University of Bombay that "due care should be taken by the Organising Universities in fixing the venues of the Inter-University Tournaments and competitions so that no inconvenience is caused to the participating teams in reaching and leaving the same."

**RESOLVED** that the suggestion of the University of Bombay be circulated to the Sports Officers for their attention.

### 13. ALLOCATION

Allocation of responsibility and the dates of the conduct of zonal and Inter-zonal tournaments for the year 1960-61.

The Sports Board resolved after discussion to make the following allocation of responsibility for the conduct of zonal and Inter-zonal tournaments for the year 1960-61. (Vide Appendix A)

14. Considered the Memorandum on University Sports submitted to the All India Council of Sports by Dr. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta.

**Note :** A extract of the Memorandum on University Sports was sent to this office by the Ministry of Education for getting the views of the Inter-University Sports Board. Copies of this extract have already been circulated to the members.

It was felt that as most of the members had already sent their views on the matter consideration of the item might be postponed.

15. Considered the following proposals received from the Board of Control for Cricket in India :

(a) "This Board and not the Inter-University Sports Board should organise the combined Universities cricket match with foreign touring sides, arrange for trials and selection of players.

(b) "In order that promising young University Cricketers may get the opportunity of being selected for the All India sides, this Board's Selection Committee together with two members of the Inter-University Sports Board who are connected with University Cricket, will select the combined Universities Cricket team in future. In the alternative, the Chairman of this Board's Selection Committee will be the Chairman of the Inter-University Sports Boards Selection Committee which should consist of one representative from each zone, the Universities being divided into four zones.

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Sd. V.K. Ayappan Pillai

*Secretary*

Sd. Nicholas Attygalle

*President.*

## APPENDIX A

### ALLOCATION—1960-61

#### ORGANISING UNIVERSITIES

TOURNAMENTS	East Zone	North Zone	South Zone	West Zone	All India Finals	Period of Tournament
1. ATHLETICS (Men & Women)	...	...	...	...	Lucknow	29, 30 & 31 Dec., 1960.
2. GYMANASTICS, Weight lifting & Best Physique Com- petition.	...	...	...	...	Osmania	Third week of Dec., 1960.
3. BADMINTON (Men & Women)	...	Saugar	Utkal	...	Saugar	First fortnight of Oct., 1960.
4. BASKETBALL	...	Agra (Kanpur)	Poona	...	Poona	Last week of Nov., 1960.
5. BOXING	...	...	...	...	Ceylon	First week of Jan., 1961.
6. CRICKET	Banaras & Semi Final	Allahabad	Mysore	Gujarat & Semi Final	Gujarat	23rd December, 1960 to end of January, 1961. <span style="float: right;">gg</span>
7. FOOTBALL	Gorakhpur	Jabalpur & Semi Final	Sri Venkates- wara	Nagpur & Semi Final	Nagpur	2nd week of September to 12th October, 1960.
8. HOCKEY (Men)	Patna & Semi Final	Aligarh	Annamalai & Karnatak	Annamalai	15th to 31st Jan., 1961.	
9. HOCKEY (Women)	...	...	...	...	Aligarh	15th to 31st Jan., 1961.
10. KABADDI	...	...	...	...	Sri Venkates- wara	
11. KHO-KHO (Men & Women)	...	...	...	...	Vikram	Last week of Nov., 1960.
12. SWIMMING	...	...	...	...	Bombay	1st week of Oct., 1960.
13. TENNIS (Men)	...	Allahabad	Osmania	...	Osmania	5th to 15th Jan., 1961.
14. TENNIS (Women)	...	...	...	...	Madras	5th to 15th Jan., 1961.
15. VOLLEY-BALL (Men)	...	Agra	Madras	...	Agra	First half of Nov., 1960.
16. VOLLEY-BALL (Women)	...	...	...	...	Madras	First half of Nov., 1960.
17. WRESTLING	...	...	...	...	Mysore	First half of Nov., 1960.
18. TABLE TENNIS (Men)	...	Agra (Kanpur)	Karnatak	...	Karnatak	First fortnight of Oct., 1960.
19. TABLE TENNIS (Women)	...	...	...	...	Karnatak	First fortnight of Oct., 1960.

considerable hardship is caused as a result of these withdrawals, especially at a late stage. I regret to have to point out that this year also there have been a large number of withdrawals. Apart from hardship to the participating Universities, embarrassment to the Organising University also results if teams withdraw without sufficient notice. I would like to cite the instance of Kho-Kho and North Zone Hockey (Men) where no match could be played on the opening day as per programme. In view of all this I have to reiterate my request to the Sports Officers to make an earnest endeavour to see that after sending the entries no withdrawals are made; if a withdrawal becomes unavoidable, then sufficient notice may be given as required under our rules.

As already mentioned Ceylon University entered the Inter-University Tournament this year also in Tennis. Our thanks are specially due to them for having participated in the event, coming from such a great distance. Calcutta University, winner of the North Zone, conceded a walk over and thus Ceylon emerged winners for the second year in succession. In the Women's event, however, there has been a very poor response and only three Universities participated. This is however, an improvement on last year when only two Universities participated!

In Boxing too, only four Universities participated although there were as many as 39 entries for individual events. The University of Bombay has won this event for the third year in succession.

Nagpur University has won the Inter-University Kabaddi Tournament for the third year in succession.

This year I was in Agra to witness the Inter-University Athletics event. I should think our University men and women put on a very creditable performance. The arrangements made by the Agra University authorities were excellent.

From the reports received from the Organisers the following are the results of the various tournaments :—

Tournaments	Winners	Runners-up
Athletics (Men)	Delhi	Panjab
(Women)	Panjab	Poona
Badminton (Men)	Bombay	Panjab
(Women)	Bombay	Jabalpur
Basketball	Bombay	Panjab
Boxing	Bombay	Madras
Cricket	Delhi	Bombay
Football	Osmania	Calcutta
Hockey (Men)	Jabalpur	Nagpur
(Women)	Panjab	Poona
Kabaddi	Nagpur	Bombay
Kho-Kho (Men)	Poona	Baroda
(Women)	Poona	Gujarat
Swimming	Calcutta	Bombay
Diving	Bombay	Delhi
Water Polo	Calcutta	Bombay
Tennis (Men)	Ceylon	Calcutta
(Women)	Punjab	Delhi
Volleyball (Men)	Osmania	Panjab
(Women)	Allahabad	Delhi
Wrestling	Panjab	Poona
Table tennis	Bombay	Delhi

## APPENDIX A

### ALLOCATION—1960-61

#### ORGANISING UNIVERSITIES

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2. GYMANASTICS, Weight lifting & Best Physique Competition.	...	...	...	...	Osmania	Third week of Dec., 1960.
3. BADMINTON (Men & Women)	...	Saugar	Utkal	...	Saugar	First fortnight of Oct., 1960.
4. BASKETBALL	...	Agra (Kanpur)	Poona	...	Poona	Last week of Nov., 1960.
5. BOXING	...	...	...	...	Ceylon	First week of Jan., 1961.
6. CRICKET	Banaras & Semi Final	Allababad	Mysore	Gujarat & Semi Final	Gujarat	23rd December, 1960 to end of January, 1961.
7. FOOTBALL	Gorakhpur	Jabalpur & Semi Final	Sri Venkateswara	Nagpur & Semi Final	Nagpur	2nd week of September to 12th October, 1960.
8. HOCKEY (Men)	Patna & Semi Final	Aligarh	Annamalai & Karnatak	...	Annamalai	15th to 31st Jan., 1961.
9. HOCKEY (Women)	...	...	...	...	Aligarh	15th to 31st Jan., 1961.
10. KABADDI	...	...	...	...	Sri Venkateswara	
11. KHO-KHO (Men & Women)	...	...	...	...	Vikram	Last week of Nov., 1960.
12. SWIMMING	...	...	...	...	Bombay	1st week of Oct., 1960.
13. TENNIS (Men)	...	Allahabad	Osmania	...	Osmania	5th to 15th Jan., 1961.
14. TENNIS (Women)	...	...	...	...	Madras	5th to 15th Jan., 1961.
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16. VOLLEY-BALL (Women)	...	...	...	...	Madras	First half of Nov., 1960.
17. WRESTLING	...	...	...	...	Mysore	First half of Nov., 1960.
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Water Polo	Calcutta	Bombay
Tennis (Men)	Ceylon	Calcutta
(Women)	Punjab	Delhi
Volleyball (Men)	Osmania	Panjab
(Women)	Allahabad	Delhi
Wrestling	Panjab	Poona
Table tennis	Bombay	Delhi

It will be noticed that the Reports have not been received for Athletics and Wrestling. I should be glad if the Organisers of the Inter-University Tournaments send me their reports soon after the Tournament is concluded. I have had to send reminders both by letter and telegrams. This is a great strain on the small staff of the Inter-University Board. I request therefore, that Organisers may kindly send me their report early as it becomes impossible to prepare my own report without these reports from the Organisers.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th of January, 1960, an All India Inter-University XI played a Cricket match against the visiting Australian team at Bangalore, the fixture having been very kindly allotted by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. The Selection Committee constituted by the Sports Board in Srinagar watched the several players deputed by the Universities and a strong team was selected. The young team to put up a very brave performance and it is very creditable for our team to have been able to draw the match against the strong Australian team. In this connection I would like to say a few things regard'ng the constitution of the Selection Committee for choosing our team. The Board of Control for Cricket in India points out that they are not represented in the Selection Committee now whereas until 1957 their Chairman of the Selection Committee used to be the Chairman of our Selection Committee also. The correspondence exchanged between the Board of Control for Cricket in India and myself have already been circulated to the members and a suitable item has also been included in the Agenda.

The Ministry of Education in the Government of India requested the Inter-University Sports Board to send a scheme for the promotion of Sports and Games during the III Five Year Plan Period. The Government of India itself had set up a Committee for drawing up a programme of development of sports and games and our scheme was required to be submitted before that Committee. As there was very little time to consult the members I had requested Prof. D. B. Deodhar, Shri L. K. Govindarajulu, Shri S. C. Nanda, Shri B.B.L. Sena and Shri V. N. Bhide to kindly meet at Poona and draw up a scheme for submission to the Government. This Committee met at Poona on 7th November, 1959, under the Presidentship of Prof. D. B. Deodhar and drew up a well thought out integrated programme for the development of sports and games which indicated the priorities to be given keeping in view the financial implications as well. This programme has been submitted to the Government of India as requested. A copy of it was also sent to the members for information.

I am glad to report that the University of Bihar has given a trophy for award to the winners of Badminton (Men) tournament. Vikram University is considering the award of trophy for Kho-Kho (Men) and it is hoped that it will be available for award during 1960-61. Trophies are required for Volleyball (Women), Gymnastics, Weight Lifting and Best Physique competitions. I hope some University will come forward to award these trophies.

It is my pleasant duty to thank on behalf of the Inter-University Board all the Organisers for the kind co-operation and the trouble they have taken in Organising successfully the various Inter-University tournaments.

Delhi,

15-3-1960.

(V. K. AYAPPAN PILLAI)

Secretary.

**The following are the results of the XX All India Inter-University Athletic Meet (Men and Women)—1959-60.**

**(MEN)**

<b>(1) 100 Metres</b>	1. T. Malkhani 2. A. Gunasekaran 3. S.R. Deshpande	Bombay Madras Bombay	11'00 sec. 11'2 sec. 11'3 sec.
<b>(2) 200 Metres</b>	1. W.N. Usmani 2. T. Malkhani 3. A. Gunasekaran	Delhi Bombay Madras	22'4 sec. 22'7 sec. 22'8 sec.
<b>(3) 400 Metres</b>	1. W.N. Usmani 2. Karnail Singh 3. A.D' Costa	Delhi Delhi Bombay	50'8 sec. 51'2 sec. 52'2 sec.
<b>(4) 800 Metres</b>	1. Jarnail Singh 2. Narain Singh 3. Hari Singh	Punjab Rajasthan Agra	1 m. 56'6 sec. 1 m. 57'0 sec. 2 m. 00'0 sec.
<b>(5) 1500 Metres</b>	1. Narain Singh 2. Jarnail Singh 3. K. Bragenza	Rajasthan Punjab Karnatak	3 m. 58'8 sec. 4 m. 5'2 sec. 4 m. 5'6 sec.
<b>(6) 5000 Metres</b>	1. Narain Singh 2. K. Bragenza 3. Abdul Subhan	Rajasthan Karnatak Mysore	15 mts. 0'7 sec. 15 mts. 34 sec. Time not recorded.
<b>(7) 110 M. High Hurdles</b>	1. Kyaw Mra 2. A.C. Shenoy 3. M.S. Anand	Rangoon Kerala Bombay	15'5 sec. 15'6 sec. 16.0 sec.
<b>(8) 4000 M. Low Hurdles</b>	1. W.N. Usmani 2. Mir Moazzam Ali 3. R.S. Uppadhyaya	Delhi Osmania Vikram	54'1 sec. 58'0 sec.
<b>(9) Running High Jump</b>	1. G. Durairaj 2. P.K. Jacob 2. R.S. Uppadhyaya	Madras Vikram Vikram	6 ft. 2½ inches. 6 ft. 5 ft. 9¾ inches.
<b>(10) Pole Vault</b>	1. Ajaib Singh 2. Seo Mra 3. Amar Jit Singh	Punjab Rangoon Vikram	12 ft. 2¼ inches. 11 ft. 8½ inches. 11 ft. 5¾ inches.
<b>(11) Broad Jump</b>	1. M. Krishna Shetty 2. W.N. Usmani 3. P. Banerjee	Mysore Delhi Calcutta	22 ft. 11 inches. 22 ft. 6 inches. 22 ft. 4 inches.
<b>(12) Hop Step &amp; Jump</b>	1. W.N. Usmani 2. Jagannath Rao 3. P. Banerjee	Delhi Madras Calcutta	47 ft. ½ inches. 46 ft. 5¾ inches. 46 ft. 1¾ inches.
<b>(13) Discus Throw</b>	1. Baldeo Singh 2. D. Irani 3. Jaskaran Singh	Punjab Poona Punjab	145 ft. 7 inches. 143 ft. 2 inches. 137 ft. 1 inches.
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<b>(14) Javelin Throw</b>	1. Guranditta Singh 2. A.K. Peter 3. G.N. Maheshwari	Punjab Poona Agra	178 ft. 6 inches. 169 ft. 10 inches. 169 ft. 10 inches.

(15) Shot Put	1. D. Irani 2. Yashpal 3. V.P. Singh	Poona Punjab Varanasi	48 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 41 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 39 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
(16) Hammer Throw	1. Gurbay Singh 2. Kashmir Singh 3. B.A. Killekar	Punjab Punjab Karnatak	128 ft. 10 inches. 123 ft. 10 inches. 117 ft. 10 inches.
(17) 4 x 100 Relay	1. Delhi 2. Bombay 3. Vikram		43.6 sec. 43.8 sec.
(18) 4 x 400 Relay	1. Delhi 2. Punjab 3. Agra		3 mts. 20.8 sec. 3 mts. 22.6 sec. 3 mts. 30 sec.

## (WOMEN)

(1) 100 Metres	1. D. Gill 2. R. Urankar 3. S. Jafaree	Mysore Poona Osmania	13.4 sec. 13.8 sec. 14.0 sec.
(2) 200 Metres	1. D. Gill 2. R. Urankar 3. F.D' Souza	Mysore Poona Bombay	28.2 sec. 28.7 sec. 28.8 sec.
(3) 80 Metres Hurdles	1. P.B. Choughale 2. J. Chalke 3. Iqbal Kaur	Karnatak Jabalpur Punjab	12.6 sec. 13.0 sec. 14.4 sec.
(4) High Jump	1. J. Paul 2. P. Choughale 3. H. Kaur S. Shah R. Urankar	Madras Karnatak Vikram Gujarat Poona	4 ft. 7 in. 4 ft. 4 in. 4 ft. 2 in. 4 ft. 2 in.
(5) Broad Jump	1. J. Paul 2. I. Kaur 3. R. Urankar	Madras Punjab Poona	15 ft. 4 in. 15 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 15 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
(6) Shot Put	1. J. D' Souza 2. S. Manger 3. D. Gill	Karnatak Punjab Mysore	26 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 25 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 25 ft. 5 in.
(7) Discus Throw	1. R. Sidhu 2. Rita Sunita 3. A. Agathe	Punjab Poona Poona	75 ft. 9 in. 74 ft. 4 in. 73 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
(8) Javelin Throw	1. E. John 2. R. Sunita 3. J. Chalke	Madras Poona Jabalpur	101 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 92 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 86 f. 3 in.
(9) 4 x 100 Metres Relay	1. Bombay 2. Punjab 3. Poona		55.0 sec. 56.0 sec. 56.2 sec.

**RESULTS OF THE FIRST INTER-UNIVERSITY GYMNASTIC  
AND BEST PHYSIQUE COMPETITIONS**

**GYMNASICS**

**Best Gymnast :** Sham Lal of Delhi University.

**Team Championship :** I—Delhi University.  
II—Vikram University.

**Horizontal Bars :** I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—13·8.  
II—S.N. Sharma (Vikram)—12·8.  
III—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—12·3.

**Roman Rings :** I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—19·99.  
II—R.N. Saksena (Lucknow)—10·8.  
III—J.J. Desai (Vikram)—10·1.

**Long Horse :** I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—19·00.  
II—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—17·01.  
III—Narendra Nath (Delhi)—14·08.

**Floor Work :** I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—18·6.  
II—A. Balkrishna (Osmania)—13·5.  
III—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—13·00.

**Pomelled Horse :** I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—17·01.  
II—K.N. Kedia (Agra)—11·03.  
III—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—9·06.

**Parallel Bars :** I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—18·06.  
II—K.N. Kedia (Agra)—13·05.  
III—A.L. Gupta (Vikram)—13·01.

**BEST PHYSIQUE COMPETITION**

**Tall Group :** I—S.M. Kapoor (Agra).  
II—Batliwala (Bombay).  
III—S.N. Phatale (Poona).

**Medium Group :** I—Ghazanfar Ali (Aligarh).  
II—D. Lal (Agra).  
III—J.N. Sharma (Agra).

**Short Group :** I—P.L. Shah (Lucknow).  
II—S.M. Yole (Poona).  
III—R. Chakravarty (Calcutta).

**Mr. University**—Ghazanfar Ali of Aligarh.

<b>(15) Shot Put</b>	1. D. Irani 2. Yashpal 3. V.P. Singh	Poona Punjab Varanasi	48 ft. 2½ inches. 41 ft. 1½ inches. 39 ft. 7½ inches.
<b>(16) Hammer Throw</b>	1. Gurbay Singh 2. Kashmir Singh 3. B.A. Killeddar	Punjab Punjab Karnatak	128 ft. 10 inches. 123 ft. 10 inches. 117 ft. 10 inches.
<b>(17) 4 × 100 Relay</b>	1. Delhi 2. Bombay 3. Vikram		43·6 sec. 43·8 sec.
<b>(18) 4 × 400 Relay</b>	1. Delhi 2. Punjab 3. Agra		3 mts. 20·8 sec. 3 mts. 22·6 sec. 3 mts. 30 sec.

**(WOMEN)**

<b>(1) 100 Metres</b>	1. D. Gill 2. R. Urankar 3. S. Jafaree	Mysore Poona Osmania	13·4 sec. 13·8 sec. 14·0 sec.
<b>(2) 200 Metres</b>	1. D. Gill 2. R. Urankar 3. F.D' Souza	Mysore Poona Bombay	28·2 sec. 28·7 sec. 28·8 sec.
<b>(3) 80 Metres Hurdles</b>	1. P.B. Choughale 2. J. Chalke 3. Iqbal Kaur	Karnatak Jabalpur Punjab	12·6 sec. 13·0 sec. 14·4 sec.
<b>(4) High Jump</b>	1. J. Paul 2. P. Choughale 3. H. Kaur S. Shah R. Urankar	Madras Karnatak Vikram Gujarat Poona	4 ft. 7 in. 4 ft. 4 in. 4 ft. 2 in. 4 ft. 2 in.
<b>(5) Broad Jump</b>	1. J. Paul 2. I. Kaur 3. R. Urankar	Madras Punjab Poona	15 ft. 4 in. 15 ft. 1½ in. 15 ft. 1½ in.
<b>(6) Shot Put</b>	1. J. D' Souza 2. S. Manger 3. D. Gill	Karnatak Punjab Mysore	26 ft. 9½ in. 25 ft. 5½ in. 25 ft. 5 in.
<b>(7) Discus Throw</b>	1. R. Sidhu 2. Rita Sunita 3. A. Agathe	Punjab Poona Poona	75 ft. 9 in. 74 ft. 4 in. 73 ft. 5½ in.
<b>(8) Javelin Throw</b>	1. E. John 2. R. Sunita 3. J. Chalke	Madras Poona Jabalpur	101 ft. 1½ in. 92 ft. 8½ in. 86 ft. 3 in.
<b>(9) 4 × 100 Metres Relay</b>	1. Bombay 2. Punjab 3. Poona		55·0 sec. 56·0 sec. 56·2 sec.

**RESULTS OF THE FIRST INTER-UNIVERSITY GYMNASTIC  
AND BEST PHYSIQUE COMPETITIONS**

**GYMNASTICS**

- Best Gymnast :** Sham Lal of Delhi University.
- Team Championship :**
  - I—Delhi University.
  - II—Vikram University.
- Horizontal Bars :**
  - I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—13·8.
  - II—S.N. Sharma (Vikram)—12·8.
  - III—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—12·3.
- Roman Rings :**
  - I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—19·99.
  - II—R.N. Saksena (Lucknow)—10·8.
  - III—J.J. Desai (Vikram)—10·1.
- Long Horse :**
  - I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—19·00.
  - II—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—17·01.
  - III—Narendra Nath (Delhi)—14·08.
- Floor Work :**
  - I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—18·6.
  - II—A. Balkrishna (Osmania)—13·5.
  - III—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—13·00.
- Pomelled Horse :**
  - I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—17·01.
  - II—K.N. Kedia (Agra)—11·03.
  - III—Ashok Dhawan (Delhi)—9·06.
- Parallel Bars :**
  - I—Shyam Lal (Delhi)—18·06.
  - II—K.N. Kedia (Agra)—13·05.
  - III—A.L. Gupta (Vikram)—13·01.

**BEST PHYSIQUE COMPETITION**

- Tall Group :**
  - I—S.M. Kapoor (Agra).
  - II—Batliwala (Bombay).
  - III—S.N. Phatale (Poona).
- Medium Group :**
  - I—Ghazanfar Ali (Aligarh).
  - II—D. Lal (Agra).
  - III—J.N. Sharma (Agra).
- Short Group :**
  - I—P.L. Shah (Lucknow).
  - II—S.M. Yole (Poona).
  - III—R. Chakravarty (Calcutta).

**Mr. University—Ghazanfar Ali of Aligarh.**

## INTER-UNIVERSITY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT (MEN & WOMEN)

### SOUTH ZONE AND ALL INDIA FINALS 1959-1960

The Matches of the South Zone and All India Finals of the Inter-University Badminton Tournament were conducted under the auspices of the Kerala University at the Indoor Recreation Hall, Trivandrum, from 26th October to 3rd November 1959. Nagpur, Kerala, Baroda, Vidyapeeth, Mysore, Karnatak, Utkal, Gujarat and Bombay entered in the men's section but Vidyapeeth and Gujarat withdrew later. In the women's section Nagpur, Baroda, Kerala, Karnatak and Bombay registered their entries but Kerala withdrew later.

Bombay University won the South Zone both in the Men's and Women's tournaments. The All India Final of the men's tournament was played between Bombay and Punjab and the former won by 3 matches to nil. In the women's All India Finals Bombay defeated Jubbulpore by 3 matches to 1.

All the matches of the tournaments were witnessed by a large number of students and other enthusiasts. An 'At Home' was given to the visiting varsity teams on 1-11-1959, when Col. Godavarma Raja was the chief guest. Sri P. V. R. Rao, I. C. S., Adviser to the Government of Kerala, presided over the concluding function on 3-11-1959 and gave away the trophies and certificates to the winners.

(Sd./-) V.G. ABRAHAM

*Organiser,*

Trivandrum,

22-1-1960.

Inter-University Badminton

(Shuttle) Tournament 1959-60,

South Zone and

Director of Physical Education,

University of Kerala.

### REPORT ON INTER-UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT, SOUTH ZONE, 1959-60

The conduct of the Inter-University Basketball Tournament for the South Zone section was entrusted to the Sri Venkateswara University at the Kashmir meeting of the Inter-University Sports Board in May, 1959. Notice of the Tournament was issued from this University on 30th September, 1959.

The following Universities entered for the Tournament : Andhra, Annamalai, Baroda, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Sri Venkateswara University and Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth. Two Universities Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Annamalai, withdrew their entries after the fixtures were despatched. The fixtures were drawn by the Sub-Committee (of the Central Committee for Games) for the conduct of Tournaments at 3 P. M. on 28-10-1959 and issued immediately to all Universities concerned and to the Secretary of the Inter-University Sports Board.

The Tournament was played from 16th to 19th November, 1959, inclusive. At the request of the Organising Secretary, three qualified referees were kindly deputed by the Madras Basketball Federation to function as officials at the matches of the Tournament.

### TABULATED STATEMENT OF RESULTS

<b>16-11-59</b>	<b>Madras best Poona</b>	<b>72-59</b>
<b>17-11-59</b>	<b>S.V. University best Baroda</b>	<b>75-34</b>
<b>17-11-59</b>	<b>Bombay beat Kerala</b>	<b>71-54</b>
<b>18-11-59</b>	<b>Mysore beat Madras</b>	<b>55-44</b>
<b>18-11-59</b>	<b>Bombay beat S.V. University</b>	<b>89-33</b>

In the Zone Finals, Bombay beat Mysore by 49 to 44 in a keenly contested match.

Large crowds witnessed the games and there were no protests or complaints. The standard of the Game this year seemed to be better than in previous years.

The teams were entertained to Tea at a reception held on 16th November, 1959, at 6 P.M. Earlier Dr. S. Govindarajulu Naidu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University inaugurated the Tournaments on 16th November, at 7.30 A.M.

The University authorities are grateful to the Inter-University Sports Board for their kindness in entrusting the responsibility for the tournament to this University.

(Sd./-) L.K. GOVINDARAJULU

*Organising Secretary,*

Inter-University Basketball Tournament,  
South Zone.

### INTER-UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL (NORTH ZONE) AND ALL INDIA FINAL 1959-60

The Lucknow University was entrusted with the responsibility of organising the Inter-University Basketball (North Zone) and All India Final Tournaments.

Twelve Universities viz. Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad Banaras, Bihar, Delhi, Jabalpur, Jadavpur, Panjab, Sagar and Vikram, participated in this Tournament which was held here at Lucknow second time, the first one being held in 1956. The tournament started from 17th November and was opened by the Allahabad and Aligarh Universities. The former defeated the latter. Some of the matches were very interesting and exciting. The Panjab team qualified itself for Final by beating the Allahabad team by 71 points to 28 and Vikram by beating Agra by 73 points to 34. The North Zone Final between Vikram and Panjab was played on 22nd November, 1959. Both the teams were evenly balanced and it was difficult to predict the result till the last minute. Ultimately Panjab maintained the title and the scores were 66 points to 56.

The All India Final match between Bombay University (South Zone Winners) and Panjab University (North Zone Winners) was played on 24th November, 1959, among a large gathering. The Bombay University won the Championship, the scores being 82 to 58. The Trophy was given away by Dr. A.C. Chatterji, General Secretary, U.P. Olympic Association.

I express my sincere thanks to the Managers and players of the various University teams which participated in this tournament for their extreme kindness and ready cooperation. I also offer my regrets in case our guests have been inconvenienced in their stay in any way.

(Sd./-) (R.C. GUPTA)

Lucknow,  
8th March, 1959.

*Organising Secretary,*  
Inter-University Basketball Tournament.

## REPORT OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOXING TOURNAMENT 1959-60

The Inter-University Sports Board of India at its meeting held at Srinagar on 13 May 1959 entrusted to this University the responsibility of conducting the All India Inter-University Boxing tournament for the year 1959-60.

The Madras University tournament and Sports Committee constituted several committees to organise this meet successfully and decided to conduct it on 23rd, 24th and 25th January 1960. The following Universities participated in this Tournament.

### BARODA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND POONA

About 39 entries were received from different Universities in the following weight classes :—

Pin weight, Paper weight, Fly weight, Bantam weight, Feather weight, Light weight, Light Welter weight, Welter weight and Light Middle weight.

The tournament was held at the University Union grounds. The tournament was inaugurated by Dr. A. Lakshamanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, on 23rd January 1960. Principal R. Krishnamurti, Chairman, Madras University Tournaments and Sports Committee, welcomed the gathering and Sri V.A. Chandran, President Madras State Amateur Boxing Association proposed vote of thanks.

For the finals, Dr. U. Krishna Rau, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, presided over the function and distributed the Rolling Cup and Certificates to the winners. On 25th night a dinner was arranged to honour the visiting Universities' teams.

The Madras state Amateur Boxing Association rendered invaluable help and we are grateful to the Managers of various teams.

I am grateful to the Vice-Chancellor and Chairman, Tournaments and Sports Committee for their help and guidance to make this tournament a success and attractive.

### RESULTS

#### *General Championship :*

**Winner :** University of Bombay—12 points and retained the Rolling Cup.

**Runners up :** University of Madras—10 points.

*Pin Weight*

**Winner :** R.M. More (Bombay)  
**Runner up :** P.B. Kubal (Bombay)

*Paper Weight*

**Winner :** S.R. Pawar (Poona)  
**Runner up :** S.B. Jadav (Bombay)

*Fly Weight*

**Winner :** G.B. Davierwalla (Bombay);  
**Runner up :** K. Narsi (Bombay)

*Bantam Weight*

**Winner :** Peer Mohamed (Madras)  
**Runner up :** A.Y. Shirazi (Madras)

*Feather Weight*

**Winner :** M. Timms (Madras)  
**Runner up :** M. Irani (Poona)

*Light Weight*

**Winner :** N.R. Bunshaw (Madras)  
**Runner up :** R. Chen (Madras)

*Light Welter Weight*

**Winner :** Aspi Mullan (Poona)  
**Runner up :** Y.N. Ramaswamy (Madras)

*Welter Weight*

**Winner :** C.P. Hunter (Bombay)  
**Runner up :** R. Chandrasekar (Madras)

*Light Middle Weight*

**Winner :** E.D. Mane (Bombay)  
**Runner up :** E. Epie (Bombay)

(Sd./-) S. SUBRAMANIAN

*Organising Secretary*

Inter-University Boxing Tournament  
1959-60

University of Madras.

**INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET TOURNAMENT, 1959-60  
(NORTH ZONE) AND ALL INDIA FINALS**

The following Universities entered Cricket teams for the Inter-University Cricket Tournament (North Zone), 1959-60.

1. Delhi ; 2. Rajasthan ; 3. Aligarh ; 4. Allahabad ; 5. Vikram :  
6. Lucknow ; 7. Jabalpur ; 8. Saugar ; 9. Jammu & Kashmir ;  
10. Panjab ; 11. Agra.

Aligarh and Allahabad Universities later withdrew from the tournament.

**The results of matches played in the North Zone were as follows :**

1. Vikram University beat Lucknow University by nine wickets. Scores : Lucknow University 104 (Bhagwan Das 5 for 31) and 128 (Bhagwan Das 5 for 41). Vikram University 222 (Sharma 52 ; Avasthi 5 for 75 runs) and 14 for 1 wicket.

2. Jabalpur University beat Saugar University by an innings and 6 runs. Scores : Jabalpur University 270 (P.V. Nathan 62, Surinder Singh 62 ; Gopal Krishnan 5 for 93) Sauger University 94 and 170 (S.M. Karnia 53)

3. Jabalpur University beat Jammu & Kashmir University by an innings and 128 runs. Scores : Jammu & Kashmir University 109 (N. Sonny 5 for 32) and 212 (Viajy 67 ; Badri 52). Jabalpur University 449 for 4 wkts. Declared (P. Rai 166, Shri Niwas 90, Pathak 61 and R.P. Mathur 63 not out)

4. Delhi University beat Rajasthan University by an innings and 182 runs. Scores : Delhi University : 385 (Akash Lal 143, Man Mohan Sood 88) Rajasthan University (106 and 97)

5. Panjab University beat Agra University by virtue of first innings lead. Scores : Agra University 52 and 278 for 9 (Hem Chander 176 not out) Panjab University 352 for 8 declared (Ravinder Khurana 86 and Gurpal Singh 104).

6. Delhi University beat Vikram University by 10 wkts. Scores : Delhi University 336 (Gulshan Rai-112, Gyaneshwar-93 ; Bhagwan das 6 for 113 runs) and 30 for no loss. Vikram University : 147 (P. Naidu-54) and 217 (Hanumat Singh 131).

7. Panjab University beat Jabalpur University by one innings and 253 runs. Scores : Jabalpur University : 86 and 69 (Sushil Kapoor 5 for 21 runs). Panjab University 408 for 8 (P. Vidge 221, Ashok Chopra 101).

8. Delhi University beat Panjab University in the zonal final by virtue of first innings lead. Scores : Panjab University 114 (Prem Bhatia 5 for 30) and 293 for 6 (Swamy Talwar-108, Ashok Chopra 52) Delhi University 292 (R. Saini 72 and Gulshan Rai 58) and 43 for no loss.

Delhi University thus qualified to meet Calcutta University the winners of East Zone in the semi-final of the tournament. This match

was played on 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1960. Delhi won by 97 runs.

**Scores :** Delhi University 201 (Akash Lal-97 ; S. Kundu 7 for 55) and 226 (Ramesh Dewan 100). Calcutta University 123 (Prem Bhatia 7 for 49) and 107.

The final match of the tournament between Delhi University and Bombay University, the winners of South Zone v. West Zone, was played on 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th January, 1960.

**Scores :** Delhi University : 191 (Diwadkar 5 for 60) and 413 (Prem Bhatia-129, Akash Lal-77 ; R. Saini-67)

Bombay University : 248 (S.G. Adhikari 103) and 249 (D. N. Sardesai-65, S.J. Diwadkar-53, S.Y. Sardesai-50 and Rajinder Pal 5 for 76)

The tournament was played in the best traditions of Cricket. The matches were well attended particularly the semi final and the final. I am grateful to the teachers in-charge of visiting teams who gave me all possible help and co-operation in conducting the tournament.

(Sd./-) S.C. NANDA  
*Organising Secretary,*  
University of Delhi.

#### **REPORT ON THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET TOURNAMENT WEST ZONE & ZONAL SEMI-FINAL : 1959-60**

The Inter-University Sports Board of India had entrusted this University with the responsibility of organising the Inter-University Cricket Tournament—West Zone & Zonal Semi-Final matches.

The University Board of Sports had appointed the organising Committee of the following persons :

Prin. S.V. Kogekar	(Chairman)
Prof. D.B. Deodhar	
Prof. B.K. Ranade	
Shri K.V. Bhandarkar	
Shri B.J. Mohoni	
Shri Dhanji Shaw	(Representative M. C. A. Poona)
Shri V.N. Bhide	(Secretary)

The Committee met twice in this connection.

There were seven University teams which participated in the West Zone Cricket Tournament viz., Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Karnatak, Nagpur, Poona & S.V.V. Anand. Following were the draws of the Tournament and further rounds as played.

1. Bombay	Bombay	
2. S.V.V. Anand		Bombay
3. Nagpur	Poona	
4. Poona		
5. Baroda		Bombay
6. Karnatak	Baroda	Gujerat
7. Gujarat	BYE	

The 1st round matches were played on 20th, 21st and 22nd December 1959, the semi-finals on 24th, 25th & 26th December 1959 and Zonal final on 28th, 29th & 30th December 1959.

The Inter-Zone Semi final match was played on 1st, 2nd January 1960 between the Bombay University & Osmania University, the Winners of West and South Zones. The latter after the 1st innings conceded the Match to Bombay.

**Grounds :** The Club of Maharashtra, the P.Y.C. Gymkhana and Deccan Gymkhana had provided their Turf wickets and grounds for the matches.

**Lodging :** All the teams were lodged in the premises of Fergusson College, Club of Maharashtra and Swagat Lodge-central places in respect of ground, Boarding and all the required facilities. Mention must be made of the M.E.S. College and Poona Club for their kind offers for lodging and Ground, respectively, but they were not required on account of the non-participation of Marathwada University.

**Umpires :** The Maharashtra Cricket Association had kindly made arrangements for providing recognised Umpires for the Matches and the following umpires rendered their services.

1. Shri V.G. Gore
2. Shri A.K. Majeed
3. Shri R.V. Lele
4. Shri Y.N. Gokhale
5. Shri G. Pandit
6. Shri Nagraj
7. Shri D.N. Gundu

and there was not a single decision that drew any protest during the Tournament.

**Coverage :** The Press Trust of India Correspondent and the Local press, enthusiastically covered the matches in details and gave wide publicity. The All India Radio had arranged for a resume on the Zone-Final and Inter-Zone final matches.

It will not be out of place to mention that these fixtures made a significant addition to the celebration programme of Silver Jubilee year of the Maharashtra Cricket Association.

**At-Home :** Prof. D.G. Karve, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona, was At-home to the players of the participating teams on 31st December 1959 at a well attended party arranged on the University Campus.

The University Board of Sports is grateful to all the Institutions and individuals who helped in organising these Tournaments successfully. The co-operation extended by the Managers of the various teams was praiseworthy and our thanks are due to them to the participating Universities as well.

(Sd./-) S.V. KOGEKAR  
*Chairman.*

(Sd./-) V.N. BHIDE  
*Secretary.*

**REPORT OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET TOURNAMENT  
(SOUTH ZONE) 1959-60**

The Inter-University Sports Board entrusted to the University of Madras, the responsibility of conducting the South Zone Cricket Tournament for the Year 1959-60.

Six Universities viz., Andhra, Annamalai, Ceylon, Madras, Mysore and Osmania entered for this tournament.

The matches were played at the Presidency College and Loyola College grounds. The 1st round matches commenced from December 17th, 1959 onwards, on the above mentioned grounds. Madras and Mysore entered the semi-finals round by virtue of their victories over Andhra while Mysore inflicted an innings defeat on their opponents. Both matches ended on 18th itself.

I. Andhra 1st innings : 118 (Jimmy 27 not out. R. Jawad Hussain 3 for 28. A.K. Vijayaragavan 3 for 9).

Madras 1st innings : 230 (A.K. Vijayaragavan 59. Jimmy 4 for 62).

Andhra 2nd innings : 116 (K. Rajendran 4 for 40. P. Subramanian 4 for 19).

Madras 2nd innings : 9 for no loss (Won by 10 wickets)

II. Annamalai 1st innings : 91 (N. Viswanath 7 for 27. Deepakdas Gupta 3 for 23).

Mysore 1st innings : 325 for five wickets declared.

Annamalai 2nd innings : 139.

Innings victory for Mysore.

The semi-finals were played between Madras and Ceylon at the Presidency College Grounds and Mysore and Osmania at the Loyola College Grounds on 21st, 22nd and 23rd December 1959.

I.	Ceylon 1st Innings	211
	Madras 1st innings	245
	Ceylon 2nd innings	148
	Madras 2nd innings	115 for six wickets.
	Madras qualified for the finals beating Ceylon by 4 wickets.	

II.	Mysore 1st innings	157
	Osmania 1st innings	235
	Mysore 2nd innings	175
	Osmania 2nd innings	102 for six wickets
	Osmania qualified for the finals beating Mysore by 4 wickets.	

The final match between Osmania and Madras was played on 26th, 27th and 28th December at the Presidency College grounds.

Madras 1st innings	132
Osmania 1st innings	406
Madras 2nd innings	249

Osmania won the finals by an innings and 25 runs.

*High lights of the matches*

1. S. Krishna	117 (not out)	Mysore
2. P.K. Belliappa	123	Madras
3. Asif Iqbal Razvi	169 (not out)	Osmania.

We are thankful to the Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman, Madras University Tournaments and Sports Committee for their help and guidance. We are also grateful to the participating Universities for their whole hearted co-operation.

Sd./- S. Subramanian

Madras,

2nd February, 1960.

*Organising Secretary,*

Inter-University Tournament (S. Zone),  
University of Madras.

### INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET TOURNAMENT—1959-60 (EAST ZONE)

Inter-University Cricket Tournament (East Zone) was held in Calcutta between the dates 23rd December, 1959 to 2nd January, 1960. Universities of Bihar, Jadavpur, Banaras, Gauhati, Patna and Calcutta participated in the tournament. Jadavpur University beat Bihar in the first round and Gauhati the winner of Banaras—Gauhati match in the semi-final. Calcutta beat Patna in the first round and Utkal in the semi-final. In the East Zone Final Calcutta beat Jadavpur.

Sd./- (D.K. Chowdhury)

Calcutta,

8th March, 1960.

*Organising Secretary,*

Inter-University Cricket Tournament,  
East Zone.

### REPORT OF INTER-UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT NORTH ZONE, ZONAL FINAL AND ALL INDIA FINAL 1959-60

The responsibility to organise the Inter-University Football tournament North Zone and All India Finals was once again entrusted to Jammu and Kashmir University for the year 1959-60.

The following Universities sent their entries for participation in the tournament.

1. Agra, 2. Aligarh, 3. Allahabad, 4. Delhi, 5. Lucknow, 6. Jabalpur, 7. Panjab, 8. Vikram and 9. Jammu & Kashmir University.

The visiting teams were lodged in the Capital Hotel, Srinagar, and other Hotels and some teams were lodged in tents at Tourist Reception Centre. All amenities and comforts in regard to Boarding and lodging were provided to the teams.

A proper inauguration ceremony was performed on 27th September 1959, The Sadar-i-Riyasat Shri Yuaraj Karan Singh Ji, Chancellor of the University, was received outside the main shamiyana at S.P. College ground by the members of the Organising Committee. The Registrar of this University introduced the Sadar-i-Riyasat to the members of Organising Committee. The Police and Militia Bands played the

**National anthem.** The Sadar-i-Riyasat then hoisted the host University flag and declared the tournament open. Simultaneously the flags of the other Universities fluttered in the air. The buglers sounded the fan fare. The competing teams Jammu & Kashmir University Football Eleven and Lucknow University eleven along with their representative managers, were introduced to Sadar-i-Riyasat by the Organising Secretary. About 20 to 30 thousand spectators daily witnessed the matches on the days tournament was played. Refreeing was done by Shri Akram-ul-Haq of Delhi. He was assisted by Shri S.P. Karir, Jamadar Joseph from the Army Department and Shri Rajinder Nath of Police Department.

Some teams of the participating Universities were sent out on sight seeing free of charges by the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State —Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad.

The North Zone final match between Panjab University and Jabalpur University was presided by Shri A.A.A. Fyzee, Vice-Chancellor of Jammu & Kashmir University who also gave away the prizes. The University of Jabalpur finally emerged as champion of the North Zone tournament and the winners of Sir Sultan Ahmad Cup. The North East Zone final was won by the Calcutta University who played all India Inter-University Football final against the Osmania University—the champions of the South-West Zone. The Osmania University won the championship.

The host University students and the organising Committee worked like a team and the function ran smoothly in all respects. Government assistance was actually forthcoming whenever and wherever it was needed through the kindness of the Prime Minister Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad.

The contesting teams were given refreshments etc. on each day of the play by the host University. The Vice-Chancellor gave a tea party on 10th October 1959 at Nedous Hotel Srinagar to the teams. The Sadar-i-Riyasat gave "At Home" to the visiting Universities on 11th October 1959 at Emporium Garden Srinagar on the occasion of the Dussehra day.

**The result of the matches were as follows :**

- (1) 27- 9-1959 Kashmir University beat Lucknow University by 5 to 1 goals.
- (2) 28- 9-1959 The Delhi University beat Aligarh University by 2 to 1.
- (3) 29- 9-1959 Kashmir University beat Vikram 4 to 1.
- (4) 30- 9-1959 Jabalpur University beat Allahabad University 5 to nil.
- (5) 1-10-1959 Panjab University beat Agra University 3 to nil.
- (6) 2-10-1959 Jabalpur University beat Kashmir University 5 to 1.
- (7) 3-10-1959 Panjab University beat the Delhi University 5 to 1.

#### **NORTH ZONE FINAT.**

- (8) 5-10-1959 Jabalpur University beat Panjab University 4 to 2.

**NORTH ZONE VS. EAST ZONE**

(9) 7-10-1959 Calcutta University beat Jabalpur University 4 to 2.

**ALL INDIA FINAL**

(10) 13-10-1959 Osmania University beat Calcutta University 1 to nil.

The tournament was an unqualified success.

Sd./- G. Mohammad

Director of Physical Education.

**REPORT OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL  
TOURNAMENT (EAST ZONE) OF 1959-60 HELD UNDER  
THE ORGANIZATION OF UTKAL UNIVERSITY, CUTTACK**

The Inter-University Football Tournament (East Zone) of 1959-60 was conducted by the Utkal University between the 24th and 30th September 1959 at the Barabati Stadium ground. A very powerful Organising Committee was constituted to run the Tournament smoothly. The Committee consisted of some very big officials of the Central and State Governments and Sports associations of the State, besides the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Working Committee for Sports of the University and functioned well. The teams were all put up in the magnificent Barabati Stadium and were quite comfortable (at least, that is the impression I have been given by the Managers of the different teams). The Tournament was declared open by Padma Bhushan Lt. Col Dr. P. Parija, Vice-chancellor, Utkal University on the 24th September and on the Final day viz., the 30th September, Shri Y.N. Sukthankar, Governor of Orissa and Chancellor, Utkal University was the Chief Guest. Due to previous engagement, the Chief Guest could witness the final only for half the period and the farewell speech to the competing teams was delivered by the Finance Minister of the State, Shri R.N. Singh Deo. All the matches proved decisive (except on one day when the game was not played for full period due to heavy rain) and there was not a single untoward incident—whether inside the field or outside it. Recognised and passed referees of the State were deputed to supervise the matches and the supervision was, in all cases, excellent and highly satisfactory. In the final match Calcutta University defeated Gauhati University and were instructed to proceed to Srinagar to take part in the semi-final match of the Tournament proper, there. The following are the results of the various matches in the Tournament.

Bihar beat Utkal	3—0
Calcutta beat Banaras	4 1
Gauhati beat Patna	0—0—(Unfinished) 4 0
Calcutta Bihar	1—0
Gauhati beat Jadavpur	3—0
Calcutta beat Gauhati	6—1 (Final)

Lastly, I would like to thank the Secretary and members of the

Inter-University Sports Board of India for giving us the opportunity to conduct the Inter-University Football Tournament of 1959-60, which, as the reports, which have been received, indicate, has been managed quite successfully.

Sd./- N.B. BANERJEE.

*Organising Secretary*

**East Zone Inter-University Football Tournament  
of 1959-60, Utkal University, Cuttack.**

### **REPORT OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT (WEST ZONE AND ALL-INDIA FINALS) (1959-60)**

The Inter-University Football Tournament (West Zone and Semi-finals) were held at Baroda under the auspices of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda from 27th September to 4th October 1959.

The following Universities participated in the Tournament :—

(1) Baroda (2) Bombay (3) Gujarat (4) Poona (5) Nagpur (6) Karnataka (7) Marathwada.

(Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth withdrew their entry.)

The visiting teams had to experience many difficulties in reaching Baroda as the Railway services were dislocated between Surat and Baroda owing to floods.

Dr. C.S. Patel, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Chairman, University Board of Sports inaugurated the Tournament on 27th September, 1959.

All the matches were played according to the schedule and the co-operation of the participants was excellent.

Most of the matches were exciting and interesting and they were witnessed by more than 5000 spectators.

The results of the matches are as follows :—

1.	27- 9-1959—Bombay beat Gujarat	6—0
2.	28- 9-1959—Poona beat Marathwada	5—3
	Nagpur beat Karnataka	3—1
3.	30- 9-1959—Bombay beat Poona	4—0
	Nagpur beat Baroda	5—0

#### **WEST ZONE FINAL**

4.	2-10-1959—Bombay beat Nagpur	2—0
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#### **WEST ZONE VS. SOUTH ZONE**

5.	4-10-1959—Osmania beat Bombay	1-0
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The winners of the West Zone and South Zone were presented to Dr. J.M. Mehta, the Vice-Chancellor to the University before the commencement of the match.

Osmania the winners of the South Zone defeated Bombay by 1—0 and qualified for the All India Finals. This match was played under great excitement and during the match high standard of skill and technique was

displayed. More than 8000 spectators including the staff and students of various Faculties and Institutions of the University witnessed the game. Dr. J. M. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. C.S. Patel, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other invited guests were also present.

(Qualified referees Messrs. A.J. Francis, J.C. Barretto, I. Andrade and O Andrade acted as referees and linemen.)

The Vice-Chancellor was At-Home to the members of the Osmania and Bombay teams on the closing day of the tournament.

We are greateful to the members of all the committees, the Chief Warden, Warden and all others who have helped us in making this tournament a great success. We are also thankful to the Secretary, Inter-University Board of India for his kind co-operation and guidance.

Sd./- B.K. NAIK

Director of Physical Education.

## REPORT ON INTER-UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT SOUTH ZONE, 1959-60

The responsibility of organizing the South Zone section of the Inter-University Football Tournament for the year 1959-60 was entrusted to this University.

Six Universities namely Annamalai, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala, Madras and Osmania entered.

### FIXTURES

1. Osmania	BYE		
2. Madras		23-9-1959	24-9-1959
3. Kerala			
4. Annamalai		23-9-1959	26-9-1959
5. Andhra			
6. Mysore	BYE		

The Tournament was inaugurated by Lt. Col. T.M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, on the 23d September 1959. There was a march past of the members of the participating teams and the Vice-Chancellor took the salute. The flags of the participating Universities were kept flying over a decorated shamiana. In the evening an At Home was arranged in honour of the visiting teams, the University playing the host. Prof. L. P. Kr. Ramanathan Chettiar, Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, addressed the members of the participating teams. Mr. Mehdi Ali, Manager of the Osmania University Team, replied on behalf of the visitors. Prof. S. Shanmuhasundaram, Head of the Department of Physical Education, and Organizer of the Tournament, proposed the vote of thanks.

All matches provided keen encounters and were witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Andhra University lost to the Home University, which in turn lost to the more experienced Mysoreans after a stiff opposition.

In the other round, the Madras University beat the Kerala University, but lost to Osmania.

The finals between the Osmania and Mysore provided a thrilling match. Towards the close of the second half of the extension time, the Osmania scored the winning goal off a penalty award and thus emerged winners.

Excellent arrangements were made in respect of boarding, lodging, conveyance, etc., and the participating teams should have left with absolute satisfaction.

Messrs. A. Varadarajan, R. Raghavan, and V.N.S. Mani, of the Madras State Football Association, functioned as the Referees during the Tournemnt and we are thankful to the Association for having spared their services.

We are greatly indebted to the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar for the willing help and guidance they gave us. We thank the Electrical Engineer, Resident Engineer, and other University authorities and also the Professors of all the Departments for the ready help they gave us in one way or the other. We thank the Wardens and Deputy Wardens of the Hostels for their kind co-operation.

Finally our thanks go to the Secretary of the Inter-University Sports Board of India, the various Universities and the participating members of the tournament for their willing co-operation.

Sd./- S. SHANMUHASUNDARAM  
*Professor and Director of Physical Education, Organiser,  
 Inter-University Football Tournament,  
 South Zone, (1959-60)*

#### **REPORT ON INTER-UNIVERSITY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT (NORTH ZONE AND ALL INDIA FINALS) MEN AND ALL INDIA INTER VARSITY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FOR WOMEN 1959-60.**

It is a great pleasure for me as the Organising Secretary of the Inter-University Hockey Tournament (North zone and All India finals) men and All India Inter Varsity Hockey tournament for women 1959-60, to take this opportunity to bring out the report of the tournaments organised by the University of Jabalpur from 20th January, 1960 to 1st February, 1960 on the Police Stadium Ground at Jabalpur.

The University Sports Tournament Committee of the University of Jabalpur constituted various sub-committees for organising the Tournaments, viz., Reception, Technical, Ground, Finance, Seating, Accommodation, etc.

Ten universities namely, Aligarh, Vikram, Sagar, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Lucknow, Punjab and Jabalpur entered in the Inter-University Hockey Tournament (North Zone). Due to certain unavoidable circumstances Allahabad University could not participate in the Tournament.

The University Sports Tournament Committee decided to organise the tournaments on the pattern of the Olympic games and all ceremonies

connected with the opening, closing and Prize giving functions were observed.

On the opening day Sri U. Misra, Rector, University of Jabalpur, was the Guest of Honour. The Guest of Honour was received by Dr. R. L. Gupta, Chairman, University sports Tournament Committee and Shri B.S. Verma, Organising Secretary of the Tournaments, and the Members of the University Sports Tournament Committee, the officials of the Tournament and the Managers and players of the participating Universities were presented to the Guest of Honour. After the declaration of the opening of the tournaments for men and women, the flag of the Jabalpur University and the flags of the participating Universities were hoisted to the sound of the fanfare of trumpets.

The first match was scheduled to be played between Sagar and Allahabad Universities on the opening day but Allahabad did not turn up and Sagar University got walk over. After that, an exhibition match between Sagar University and Delhi University was played which ended in a goalless draw.

Umpiring in the tournament was done by Shri Gian Singh, International Referee (Delhi), Shri A. H. Khan, (Sagar), Shri N. C. Agarwal (Jabalpur), and Shri N. S. Jenkins (Jabalpur).

The Jabalpur University won the North Zone Championship by defeating Aligarh University and qualified to meet Bihar University the winners of East Zone, in the All India semi-finals. The All India Finals were played between Jabalpur University and Nagpur University the winners of South and West Zones and Jabalpur won the All India Championship by two goals to nil.

The following are the results of the matches :—

1. Aligarh beat Vikram	2 — 0
2. Jabalpur beat J & K	4 — 0
3. Panjab beat Lucknow	2 — 1
4. Sagar beat Agra	5 — 2
5. Jabalpur beat Delhi	2 — 0
6. Aligarh beat Sagar	1 — 0
7. Jabalpur beat Punjab	1 — 0
8. Jabalpur beat Aligarh	1 — 0
9. Jabalpur beat Bihar	3 — 0
10. Jabalpur beat Nagpur	2 — 0

Seven Universities namely, Bombay, Delhi, Nagpur, Punjab, Osmania Poona and Jabalpur entered in the All India Inter University Hockey Tournament for women. Delhi University withdrew from the Tournament. The following are the results :—

1. Jabalpur beat Osmania	2 - 0
2. Panjab beat Nagpur	4 - 0
3. Poona beat Jabalpur	2 - 1
4. Panjab beat Bombay	2 - 1
5. Panjab beat Poona	2 - 0

The matches of both the tournaments were witnessed by a large number of spectators every day and good arrangements were made for the spectators. Every body enjoyed the games. Boarding and lodging and ground arrangements etc., were excellent and the visiting teams were quite satisfied.

The trophies and Certificates of Merit were distributed to the finalists of both the tournaments by Shri U. Misra, Rector, University of Jabalpur. Sqri U. Misra, Rector, University Jabalpur also declared the tournament 'closed'. The trumpeters sounded the retreat and the flags of all the participating Universities were lowered simultaneously.

At the end of the tournaments, Shri U. Misra, Rector, University of Jabalpur, gave an 'At Home' to the finalists, Officials and Guests in the premises of the University of Jabalpur.

The University Sports Tournament Committee, University of Jabalpur is thankful to Lt-Col. Pt. K. L. Dubey, Vice-Chancellor, University of Jabalpur, Shri U. Misra, Rector, Shri K. R. Pandya, Registrar and R. L. Gupta, Chairman, U. S. T. C., for helping us in successfully conducting the tournaments. We are also thankful to the Principals of the affiliated Colleges of the Jabalpur University for the ready help they gave us.

We express our thanks to the Managers and the players of the participating teams for their kind cooperation.

In the end, I may be allowed to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Inter-University Board of India, which entrusted the University of Jabalpur with the responsibility of conducting the above mentioned tournaments.

Sd. B. S. VERMA.

*Organising Secretary*

Jabalpur,

18-2-1960.

Inter-University Hockey tournament,  
(North Zone & All India finals Men  
& All India Inter 'Varsity Hockey  
Tournament for women 1959-60.

### REPORT ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, WEST-ZONE— THE ZONAL FINAL (WEST & SOUTH) 1959-60

The responsibility of conducting the Inter-University Hockey Tournament—West Zone—the Zonal final (West & South)—1959-60, was entrusted to the Karnatak University. The tournament was held, on the University grounds at Chhota-Mahabaleshwar, Dharwar (University Campus) from 20th to 26th January, 1961.

A new ground was prepared specially for the tournament, under the guidance of the Organising Secretary. In addition to the seating arrangement, at the newly constructed pavilion, two pandals were erected near the ground, in which arrangement for seating was made for the invitees and spectators.

Arrangement for board and lodging was made for the visiting-teams in the University hostels. Arrangement was also made to provide conveyance and to receive the teams at the station.

Eight Universities, viz., Bombay, Baroda, Gujarat, Karnatak, Marathawada, Nagpur, Poona and Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, had entered the tournament. Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth gave a walk over to the Bombay University at the last moment.

Refereeing was done by M/S. Prabhakaran, Sukumaran and Mohan, of the Mysore State Hockey Association, Bangalore.

Dr. N. R. Tawde, Chairman, University Board of Sports, declared open the tournament on 20th January, 1960, at 4-00 p. m., after unfurling the University flag. The players and Managers of Poona and Baroda University teams as also the referees, were introduced to the Chairman, before the commencement of the 1st match. Both the teams played a delightful game, but the match ended in a goal less draw. In the replay, on the next day morning Poona put up a brisk game and won over Baroda, by a solitary goal.

Two matches were played on 21-1-60. The first one, between Nagpur and Gujarat and second one, between Marathawada and Karnatak. The matches were inaugurated by Shri S. S. Wodeyar and Shri S. B. Shapeti, Registrar and Deputy Registrar, Karnatak University respectively who were the guests for the day. Nagpur had easy victory over Gujarat by 4 goals to nil.

The Second match between Marathawada & Karnatak University teams excited a greater interest as the home team was one of the parties. The match was equal at the end by two goals each at their credit. Extra time was granted and when it was only 3 minutes to close, Marathawada scored one more goal and confirmed their victory.

Semi-final matches were played on 22nd January, 1960 at 3-00 p. m. and 4-15 p. m. respectively between Bombay and Gujarat, Poona and Marathawada teams. Nagpur and Poona teams entered the finals by winning over Bombay and Marathawada teams, respectively.

The zonal final match was played between Nagpur and Poona teams on 24-1-60 at 4-00 p. m. The tournament was witnessed by the huge assemblage of appreciative fans of Dharwar. The match was drawn twice. In the 3rd replay on 25th morning Nagpur with their better combination established a clear victory over Poona by 4 goals and emerged champions of West-zone.

The zonal finals (West & South) match between Nagpur and Madras University teams, was played on 26th January, 1960 at 4-00 p. m. The match was keenly contested as the standard of both the teams was fairly high. Nagpur University team with their beautiful stickwork and combination, was able to establish a victory by 2-1 goals, and emerged champions of All India Inter-University semi finals.

Shrimati Girijadevi Pavate and Wrangler D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar, distributed the Trophies to the winners of West-Zone and Zonal final (West & South) respectively. The Organising Secretary, gave a review of the tournament on both the occasions. The Vice-Chancellor and the members of the organising Committee posed for the photograph with the players of the champion team.

An 'At Home' was arranged on the West Zone final and Zonal final on 25th and 26th respectively to meet the members of the participating teams.

The Nagpur University team proceeded to Jabalpur to play the All India Inter-University finals fixed on 31st January, 1960.

The standard of the tournament was fairly high and was played in a healthy spirit of rivalry. The success of the tournament was mainly due to the whole hearted co-operation of the players, coaches and Managers alike, for which the Karnatak University, is grateful.

Before concluding, I also take this opportunity to thank the Chairman, Members of the Organising Committee, and others for their valuable co-operation in making the tournament a grand success.

Sd. S. M. DESAI

Dharwar

*Secretary*

20th Feb., 1960.

Board of Sports,

Karnatak University.

## REPORT ON INTER-UNIVERSITY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT SOUTH ZONE 59-60

The conduct of the South Zone Inter-University Hockey Tournament by this University was not anticipated; and on a telegraphic request, the responsibility for conducting it was undertaken, on the 26th Nov. 1959. The University authorities were happy to have this additional responsibility even though last minute adjustments became necessary for its discharge. Notice of the Tournament inviting entries was issued to all the South Zone Universities on 2nd December, 1959.

The following Universities entered for the tournament: Andhra, Venkateswara, Madras, Mysore, and Osmania. Mysore, however, withdrew after the draws were communicated, giving but seven days' notice. The Tournament was scheduled to start from 20th to 22nd January, 1960, inclusive; but owing to the postponement of the Inter-University Tennis Tournament, and to fit in with the West Zone draw, the Tournament had to be postponed to the 18th of the month. The Fixtures were drawn by the Sub-Committee for the conduct of Tournaments on 28th December, 1959, and then sent to all the Universities concerned.

The Tournament was played from 19th to 20th January, 1960, inclusive. All the teams present participated in a March Past at the inauguration at 3 p. m. on 19th January, 1960, when Dr. S. Govindarajulu Naidu, Vice-Chancellor, Shri Venkateswara University, took the salute and declared the Tournament open. The Vice-chancellor also reviewed a formation of the two participating teams of the opening match. On the 20th January, 60, Osmania played against Madras in the finals. The Principal of the University College, Dr. T. A. Purushottam, reviewed the finalists before the game started. Madras were the winners of the zone: but the standard of the game generally exhibited by the teams was not very high. Large crowds witnessed the matches. The teams were entertained to Tea at a reception held on 19th January, 1960, at 5-30 p. m.

Sd. L. K. GOVINDARAJULU,

*Organising Secretary*

Inter-University Hockey tournament,  
South Zone.

**REPORT ON INTER-UNIVERSITY KABADDI TOURNAMENT  
1959-60**

The Nagpur University had the privilege to organise All India Inter-University Kabaddi tournament for the year, 1959-60, on behalf of the Inter-University Sports Board of India.

The Tournament was conducted from 30th November, 1959, to 5th December, 1959, on the University Convocation Ground, Nagpur. The following 17 Universities sent their entries for the tournament : **Agra, Andhra, Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Karnatak, Lucknow, Aligarh, Nagpur, Osmania, Poona, Sagar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Vikram.**

Out of these, Lucknow and Aligarh Universities intimated their inability to play in the Tournament.

The tournament was inaugurated on 30th November, 1959, at 4-00 p.m. by Dr. V.B. Kolte, Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya and the Chairman of the Tournament Committee of the University.

Special seating arrangements were made for students, officials and players.

The Nagpur and the Bombay Universities qualified for the finals of the tournaments. The finals were played on 5th December 1959, at 4 00 p.m. under the presidentship of Shri D G. Godbole, a wellknown figure in Indian games in Vidarbha. There was a great deal of suspense and excitement in the second half of the finals. Both the teams (Bombay and Nagpur) played an excellent game. The Home team retained the Championship, this year. This was the Nagpur University's third win in Kabaddi in succession.

The Chief Guest of the Tournament awarded a Silver Trophy, donated by the Andhra University to the winning team and certificates to individual players of teams which played in the finals.

We are very thankful to the players, Managers of teams and the Officials for their kind assistance and co-operation in running the tournament.

Nagpur.

(Sd./-) M.P. MAJOR

20th February, 1960.

*Officer in charge,  
Physical Education.*

**INTER-UNIVERSITY KHO KHO TOURNAMENTS  
1959-60.**

The Gujarat University had the privilege to organise All India Inter-University Kho-Kho tournaments for the year 1959-60, both for men students and women students on behalf of the Inter-University Sports Board as per the decision taken at its meeting held at Srinagar on the 15th May, 1959.

The tournaments were conducted at Ahmedabad from 18th January, to 21st January, 1960, on the grounds of the L.D. College of Engineering. The following eight Universities sent their entries for the tournaments :

**Baroda, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Poona, Mysore,  
Sardar Vallabhai Vidyapeeth and Vikram.**

Of these, Mysore and Jabalpur withdrew their teams from the Men's tournaments and Vallabh Vidyapeeth and Mysore from the Women's tournaments, thus leaving only six teams and four teams for the two tournaments respectively.

The tournaments were inaugurated on 18th January at 3.00 P.M. by Shri Chinubhai Chimanlal, the Mayor of Ahmedbad by unfurling the University Flag to the accompaniment of a march past parade followed by the introduction of the teams.

It is unfortunate that on the opening day, on account of the last hour withdrawal of the four above-mentioned teams, no match as per schedule could be arranged with the result that the organisers were left with no alternative but to arrange a friendly match between the teams formed by drawing players from the various teams.

The following day i.e. on the 19th January, the Gujarat University played host to the visiting teams at a largely attended tea-party when the Vice-Chancellor of the University met the team.

The visiting teams were housed in the Hostels of the Colleges of the University and the Vice-Chancellor's Bungalow situated on the campus. It is gratifying to record that the facilities for lodging and boarding and the arrangements for the reception and the tournaments were acclaimed as satisfactory by the visiting teams.

The results of the various rounds of matches played are given below :—

#### KHO-KHO (MEN)

Date.

19-1-60	Poona	defeated	Nagpur	150- 60
	Gujarat	defeated	Vikram	240-120
20-1-60	Baroda	defeated	S.V. Vidyapeeth	300-120
	Poona	defeated	Gujarat	130 plus 1 innings-110
21-1-60	Poona	defeated	Baroda-Finals	150- 90

#### KHO-KHO (WOMEN)

20-1-60	Gujarat	defeated	Baroda	90 plus 1 innings- 80
	Poona	defeated	Nagpur	150-90
21-1-60	Poona	defeated	Gujarat-Finals	120-90

Poona University this year won the championship, both for the Men-students and Women-students. There was a great deal of suspense and excitement when the Women's final was played between Poona and Gujarat as Poona was leading only by 10 points at the end of the first innings. Ultimately Poona won.

The Vice-Chancellor of this University, Shri Maganbhai Desai, presided over the finals and awarded the Women's Trophy to the Poona University Captain and Certificates to the Winners and the Runners up.

Since the Trophy for men students' Championship promised by the Vikram University is yet not given to the Inter-University Sports Board, it could not be awarded to the Champion this year. It is hoped that it will be ready next year.

A grateful mention must be made of the Managers and the players of the various visiting teams for their willing co-operation and spirit of sports-manship which are 'Sinequa non' of any such successful tournaments.

Thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the University Board of Sports for their kind guidance and authorities of the L.D. College of Engineering and H.L. Commerce College, L.D. Arts College, M.G. Science Institute and Pharmacy College for their willing co-operation.

(Sd./-) (V.P. MEHTA)

*Organising Secretary*

12-2-1960

Inter-University KHO-KHO Men & Women  
Championship 1959-60.

**INTER-UNIVERSITY SWIMMING, WATERPOLO AND DIVING  
CHAMPIONSHIP HELD AT CALCUTTA ON  
1st, 2nd AND 3rd OCTOBER, 1959.**

Universities of Agra, Jadavpur, Lucknow, Delhi, Baroda, Allahabad, Aligarh, Poona, Banaras, Gauhati, Bombay, Nagpur, Gujarat, Mysore, Vikram, Osmania and Calcutta participated in the Inter-University Swimming, Waterpolo and Diving Championship. The order of events and the ties of Waterpolo tournament were drawn in the managers meeting held on 31-9-1959. The Diving Championship was held on 2-10-1959. Eight students from the Universities of Agra, Delhi, Aligarh, Poona, Bombay, Osmania and Calcutta participated. S.J. Rane of Bombay University was the Champion with 74.3 points with A. Dhawan of Delhi in 2nd place and A. Datta of Calcutta in the third place. The Waterpolo tournament was played in the morning of 1st, 2nd and 3rd October. Universities of Bombay, Poona, Allahabad, Delhi, Agra, Banaras, Vikram and Calcutta participated. Calcutta won by beating Bombay University in the final by 19 goals to 7 goals. In the Swimming Championship, Calcutta University was the winner with 72 points, Bombay, was runner with 21 points. Organising University records in this report its appreciation of sincere co-operation received from the managers of participating Universities in the conduct of the competition.

**RESULTS OF INTER-UNIVERSITY SWIMMING, WATERPOLO  
AND DIVING CHAMPIONSHIP—(1959-60)**

***100 Metres Free Style***

1st D. Chanda (Jadavpur)	1 min. 6.8 sec.
2nd B. Talukder (Calcutta)	

***400 Metres Free Style***

1st B. Talukder (Calcutta)	5 min. 35 sec.
2nd D. Chanda (Jadavpur)	

*1500 Metres Free Style*

1st B. Talukder (Calcutta)	23 min. 14·8 sec.
2nd D. P. Chanda (Jadavpur)	

*100 Metres Breast Stroke*

1st B. Talukder (Calcutta)	1 min. 22·6 sec.
2nd S. Hariani (Bombay)	

*200 Metres Breast Stroke*

1st B. Talukder (Calcutta)	3 min. 1·3 sec.
2nd S. Hariani (Bombay)	

*100 Metres Back Stroke*

1st B. Ghosh (Calcutta)	1 min. 17·1 sec.
2nd H. Bhabsar (Bombay)	

*200 Metres Back Stroke*

1st B. Gosh (Calcutta)	2 min. 52·2 sec.
2nd B. Majumder	

*100 Metres Butterfly*

1st D. Kundu (Calcutta)	1 min. 20 sec.
2nd A.D. Srisekhar (Bombay)	

*4 × 100 Metres Freestyle Relay*

1st Calcutta (University)	4 min. 44·2 sec.
2nd Delhi University	

*4 × 100 Metres Medley Relay*

1st Calcutta University	5 min. 13·7 sec.
2nd Bombay University	

*Swimming Team Championship*

Calcutta—72, Bombay—21.

*Waterpolo Competition*

Calcutta—19, Bombay—7.

*Diving (Spring Board)*

J. Rane (Bombay)	74·3
A. Dhawn (Delhi)	47·21

Sd./- (D.K. CHOWDHURY)

*Organising Secretary,*

Inter-University Swimming, Waterpolo &  
Diving Championship (1959-60)

Calcutta,

8th March, 1960.

**INTER-UNIVERSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT (MEN) NORTH  
ZONE AND ALL INDIA (WOMEN) HELD AT ALIGARH  
UNIVERSITY. 1959-60**

The Inter-University tennis (North Zone) Men's tournament started on the 20th of January, 1960 and ended successfully according to schedule on the 27th January. Eleven Universities took part in the tournament. In the first round Delhi had to fight hard to gain a 3-2 victory over Agra. Aligarh and Roorkee had an easy and convincing victories (3-0) over Jadavpur and Patna respectively.

In the Second round Aligarh and Delhi went down rather easily to Calcutta and Panjab respectively (3-0). Lucknow had to struggle to register a win over Roorkee (3-2). P. Narang, though not in form this year due to illness played extremely well. The other match between Vikram and Bihar ended in an easy victory for Vikram (4-1).

In the Semi-final Calcutta was right on top from the very beginning and beat Vikram (3-0). The other Semi-Final between Panjab and Lucknow was full of suspense and provided a considerable thrill. Surinder Mohan, a young Panjab player gave an excellent performance in this match against the Lucknow players-Narang and Puri and won in straight sets.

Calcutta met Panjab in the Finals. The Captain of Calcutta team P. Kohli showed an excellent form and reached the final without conceding a single set. The singles match between Surinder Mohan and P. Kohli was extremely exciting and ended in a victory for Kohli in 3 sets (6-1, 0-6, 7-5). In the double match Ajit Kumar of Panjab gave a good support to S. Mohan that led to a Panjab victory in 3 sets. Calcutta finally won the match (4-1).

Two Shields donated by Dr. S. Zahoor Qasim were given to the Winners and runners-up by Prof. M. B. Mirza, Chairman, University Games Committee. The Grand Finals between the winners of North and South Zones which was scheduled to be held at Tirupati was postponed at the last minute and given to Aligarh to hold. The Ceylon team arrived in Aligarh on the 2nd February and stayed until the 6th February, 1960. The Calcutta team which had already left Aligarh for Calcutta on the 28th failed to turn up on the 7th February, 1960 and conceded the match in favour of Ceylon. The Ceylon team were declared winners and received the Inter-university Trophy and certificates.

**ALL INDIA INTER-UNIVERSITY TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT (WOMEN)**

Only 3 teams namely Madras, Delhi and Panjab participated in the Tournament. In the Semi-Finals Panjab beat Madras the holder (2-1).

In the Finals singles match between Delhi and Panjab was one all. In the deciding doubles, Delhi took a lead of 5-1 in the second set after winning the first easily at 6-2. Then the Panjab girls fought back gallantly and beat Delhi 7-5 and finally pocketed the third set thus scoring a victory over Delhi.

Panjab became the Champions in the All India Inter-University Tennis (Womens) Tournament and Delhi Runners-up.

Col. B. H. Zaidi, gave away the prizes to the winners and runners-up in the All India Inter-University Tennis Tournament (Women). Dr. S. Zahoor Qasim, President of the University Tennis Club & Organising Secretary of the Tournament donated two beautiful shields to the Winners and Runners-up.

Enthusiastic crowd witnessed the tournament and maintained perfect discipline throughout the tournament.

Aligarh,

10-3-1960.

Sd/-

S. Zahoor Qasim.

### INTER-UNIVERSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT SOUTH ZONE 1959-60

At its Kashmir meeting in May, 1959, the Inter-University Sports Board was pleased to entrust the Sri Venkateswara University with the responsibility for the conduct of the Inter-University Tennis Tournament 1959-60 for the South Zone and the All India Grand Finals. An intimation of the Tournament was sent from this office by a circular dated 23rd November, 1959, and entries were invited from the University before 12 noon on the 10th of December, 1959. Eleven Universities Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Madras, Mysore, Karnatak, Osmania, Nagpur, Annamalai, Gujarat and Ceylon were received; but of these Gujarat University withdrew after the fixtures were despatched. The fixtures were drawn by the Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for the conduct of Tournaments on 12th December, 1959, and sent to all the Universities concerned and to the Secretary of the Inter-University Sports Board. The tournament was played from 23th upto 29th January, 1960, inclusive.

The Tournament was inaugurated by Sri C. Anna Rao, Executive Officer, T. T. Devasthanams, Tirupati, on the 23rd January, 1960 at 7-30 A. M. The South Zone Finals was played on 29th between Ceylon and Mysore and Ceylon won the South Zone Finals. The All India Finals could not be conducted here as scheduled, and a brief account of what led to this position is appended to this report.

The standard of the game shown by many teams was quite high; and the performance of players from Osmania, Mysore and Madras Universities was quite good though they lost at some stage or other. Participating Teams were accommodated in the University College Hostels. The Vice-Chancellor entertained the teams to Tea at a reception on 26th January, 1960.

The Organising Committee of the University tenders its grateful thanks to the Inter-University Sports Board for the responsibility entrusted to them for conducting this Tournament at Tirupati and also to the authorities of the Universities which participated in the Tournament.

Sd/-

Sri Venkateswara University

College, Tirupati

16th March, 1960.

(*L. K. Govindarajulu*)

University Director of Physical Education.

**APPENDIX-1.**

The Tournament should have been conducted from 5th January, 1960, onwards according to the draws announced on 1-12-1959, but owing to unforeseen developments at the Allahabad University, the Venue for the North Zone section of the Tennis Tournament had to be changed ; and this University was informed by a letter dated 22-12-1959 by the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India that Aligarh University had been requested to hold the North Zone section of the Tournament at Aligarh. Aligarh fixed the 20th January, 1960, as the date of commencement of the men's Tournament for the North Zone and this was communicated to the Organising Secretary of the South Zone in their letter dated 26th December, 1959.

As the Sri Venkateswara University had to conduct their Inter-Collegiate Tournaments and Sports in the last week of January, 1960, and earlier, the Inter-University Hockey Tournament for the South Zone, it was necessary to inform the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India that the change in dates would be unsuitable and that this University should find it difficult to conduct the Tennis Tournament according to the changed dates ; and this was done in a letter dated 18.12.1959. This letter was apparently misunderstood and the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India wrote to all the Universities to say in his letter Ref : No. 4939-4968/S, dated 23-12-1959, that the Grand Finals will be conducted at Aligarh. As this was most unexpected, immediately on receipt of that reference I had to wire to Aligarh on the 26th December, 1959. "Please notify thirty-first Grand Finals Tirupati, Govindarajulu"; and a post copy of the telegram was sent both to the Aligarh University and to the Secretary of the Board. In their copy of the Fixtures dated 26-12-59 Aligarh had in a footnote indicated that the Grand Finals of the Tennis Tournament would be at Tirupati and on this account, their organising Secretary perhaps felt that no further communication was necessary to North Zone Universities about the Venue of the Grand Finals, but oddly enough, the Calcutta University representative sprang a surprise at the last moment to say Aligarh should be the venue ; and this was in response to a telegram sent to him on 30-1-1960. In this difficult situation, when the Secretary of the Inter-University Board wired saying that "IF CALCUTTA INSISTS LET ALIGARH BE VENUE", in answer to my telegram dated 30-1-1960 Ceylon Tennis Team Winners of the South Zone Finals had to be intimated and the contents of the telegram given to the Manager, Dr. Jayatilaka, the Ceylon Tennis Team Manager, thereafter decided to go to Aligarh. The Sri Venkateswara University had to advance at his request a loan to him of Rs. 1,500/-to enable him to take his team to Aligarh. What happened further is not known to the Organising Secretary of the South Zone till today.

Sd/-

(*L. K. Govindarajulu*)

University Director of Physical Education  
Sri Venkateswara University,  
Tirupati.

## REPORT ON THE INTER-UNIVERSITY TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT (1959-60)

The Tournament organised under the auspices of Bihar University was played at Muzaffarpur from the 20th October to the 25th October, 1959. Twentyfive Universities namely, the University of Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Baroda, Bihar, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Delhi Gauhati, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Karnatak, Madras, Poona, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Patna, Punjab, Sagar, S. V. Vidyapith, and Vikram had indicated their willingness to participate in the tournament. Of these only two failed to turn up. Mysore withdrew from tournament and did not give any prior information of their failure to turn up. Osmania withdrew in time.

The competitors and managers of teams were accommodated in the New Hostel of L. S. College, Muzaffarpur. Some of the teams, e. g., Bombay team, preferred to stay in the New Arts Block. The accommodation provided was more than adequate.

Arrangement for food was made with the college canteen in the L. S. College Campus. The cost per head per day was Rs. 4.50. All the teams including teams from South India and Ceylon were quite satisfied with the quality of the food served.

Elaborate arrangements for the reception of the teams were made. An information office was set up at the Railway station. A taxi was engaged exclusively for carrying the teams from the Railway Station to the L. S. College and all teams, from the Railway Station to the L. S. College. All teams, including even those which had not sent us prior information, were received at the station by volunteers.

The tournament was inaugurated by Dr. D. Ram, D. L. O., D. O. M. S. (Lond) Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University. All the competitors and managers were invited to tea and they were introduced to the Vice-Chancellor.

All matches were played in the Hall of L. S. College, Muzaffarpur. On the first two days matches were played on two tables. But from the third day all matches were played on one table only. The playing area and the lighting arrangements were so good that Sri Ranbit Bhandari and Sri Dilip Sampat frankly confessed that they were in some ways better than those provided even in the National Championships. All matches were played under qualified umpires and there was no protest from any team. Considered from this point of view, the Tournament was an unqualified success.

The tournament was concluded on the 25th October, 1959. Bombay University retained the Championship. Delhi University were the losing finalists. Prizes and Certificates were given away by Kumar Ganganand Singh, Education Minister, Government of Bihar. Mr. Dilip Sampat received the running trophy as the manager of the Bombay University team.

The functions concluded with a dinner at the Muzaffarpur Club. Earlier in the day the Principal, Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur, met all the competitors and officials at a lunch in the College premises.

I suggest that the Tournament be played on a league-cum-knock out basis, that a separate tournament be run for women and that along with

matches for team championship matches for individual championship also be played. If these suggestions are accepted, all the participating teams will be made to stay together for a week, and thus one of the important purposes of organising such tournaments, that is, bringing students of different universities in intimate contact with each others, will be achieved in no small measure. As it is at present teams come all the way from a distance of 1000 miles, and if they are unlucky enough to meet the ultimate winner in the first round, bow their way out of the tournament, and have to return even before they have been introduced to, let alone their developing intimate contact with members of any team.

I also suggest that these tournaments be organised not at the major cities where the games are already quite popular, but at the less important centres, so that a definite fillip might be given to those games at such centres.

Sd. A. THAKUR.

*Organising Secretary.*

### INTER-UNIVERSITY VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT (MEN) SOUTH ZONE AND ALL INDIA FINALS—1959-60.

The Inter-University Sports Board of India allocated to this University the responsibility of conducting the South Zone Inter-University Volleyball Tournament and All India Finals of this year. Arrangements were accordingly made and the matches were conducted here from 6th November, 1959, to 13th November, 1959.

In response to invitations sent, the following Universities entered for the South Zone Tournament :

Andhra, Annamali, Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Kerala, Marathwada, Mysore, Madras, Nagpur, Osmania, Utkal and Sri Venkateswara.

The Venkateswara University withdrew from the tournament before its commencement and the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth whose entry was lost in transit, was permitted to replace the Sri Venkateswara University in the programme of fixtures.

A special stadium was erected for the purpose in the premises of the University and the matches were played in the morning as well as in the evening.

All matches were played according to schedule. In one of the Semi-Finals, the home team lost to the Bombay University ; while in the other Semi-Finals, the Osmania University won the match after defeating the Andhra University by a large margin. The Osmania University won the Championship for the South Zone. The spectators appreciated the high standard of skill and team work that the Osmania players showed in their matches.

The All India Finals of the Tournament were staged at Nagpur one day late, because the Winners of the North Zone Tournament could not reach here on the scheduled date. The Panjab University who were Winners of the North Zone, played against the Osmania University in the Finals on 13th November, 1959 at 3.00 P.M. The Osmania University beat the Panjab University to win the Championship.

Shri D.P.R. Cassad, the President of Vidarbha Volleyball Asso-

ciation, presided on the Final day and gave away the trophy and certificates to the Winners and Runners-up of the Tournament.

We are thankful to the Universities which competed in the tournament, the Secretary, Inter-University Sports Board of India and all others for the help and co-operation they extended to us in the conduct of the Tournament.

(Sd./-) (M.P. MAJOR)

*Officer-in-Charge,*

Nagpur  
20-2-1960

Physical Education,  
Nagpur University.

### INTER-UNIVERSITY VOLLEY BALL NORTH ZONE (MEN) AND ALL INDIA FINALS (WOMEN)-1959—60

Originally the Lucknow University was entrusted with the responsibility of organising the All India Ladies Volleyball Tournaments. Later on in the third week of September the Secretary of the Board asked us to organise the Inter-University North Zone (Men) Volleyball tournament also as the Rajasthan University had shown its inability to hold it.

*North Zone Vo'leyball Tournament.* Twelve Universities viz., Allahabad, Banaras, Bihar, Delhi, Jabalpur, Jadavpur, Lucknow, Panjab, Patna, Rajasthan, Sagar and Vikram sent their entries. But Jadavpur, Patna, Rajasthan and Vikram Universities expressed their inability to participate at the eleventh hour. The first match played on 6th November between Jabalpur and Bihar was won by the former with a little difficulty. On the second day Jabalpur defeated Saugar in three well contested games. The North Zone Final was played between Panjab and Lucknow on the 10th November. The Panjab team won the North Zone Final.

*All India Inter-University Volleyball Tournament (WOMEN).* This All India First Ladies Volleyball Tournament was conducted by the Lucknow University on the Canning College Quadrangle on 14th, 15th and 16th November, 1959. No entries were received from the South Zone Universities. Only five Universities of the North Zone viz. Allahabad, Delhi, Jabalpur, Lucknow and Panjab participated in the Tournament. Probably the reason for less entries is that it has been introduced for the first time. The tournament was inaugurated by Miss Thillayampalam, Principal of I.T. College, Lucknow, on the 14th November, 1959. The first match was played between Delhi and Jabalpur. This match provided keen and exciting interest. Both the teams were evenly balanced and it was difficult to guess the result of the match. The first game was won by Delhi at 15-9 and second by Jabalpur 15-12, but greater stamina helped Delhi to clinch the game and the match at 15-7.

The second match played was between Panjab and Allahabad Universities which was abandoned owing to failing light after the score was one all. The drawn match between Allahabad and Panjab was played on 15th November, 1959 in which Allahabad defeated Panjab in the first semi-final in straight games 15-13 and 15-6. In the second semi-final

Delhi University beat Lucknow University in straight games at 15-3, 15-11. The Final match between Allahabad and Delhi played on 16th November among a large gathering was won by Allahabad. Begum Ali Zaheer Sahiba gave away the prizes and Trophy which were presented by the Lucknow University.

Lucknow,  
8-3-1969.

(Sd./-) (R.C. GUPTA)  
*Organising Secretary,*  
Inter-University Volleyball Tournament,  
Lucknow University.

#### \*INTER-UNIVERSITY WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP—1959-60.

The All India Inter-University Wrestling Tournament this year was organised under the auspices of the Agra University by the Dayanand College of Law, Kanpur on November 14, 15 and 16, 1959. It proved to be a great success and attracted as many as 15 Universities from all corners of the country. The Universities that entered the tournament were Allahabad, Aligarh, Baroda, Bombay, Lucknow, Gujarat, Karnataka, Nagpur, Poona, Panjab, Saugar, Mysore, Varanasi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Agra. However, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth failed to turn up and only 14 participated.

The tournament this year was organised on League-cum-Knock out basis and on the latest rules on which the National and Inter-national Wrestling contests are held. This was done with the prior consent of all the participating teams and a copy of the latest rules was supplied to each University before-hand.

The Tournament was held at the Municipal Stadium in the Brijendra Swarup Park which is a regular Akhara for holding wrestling bouts.

The arrangement for the stay of the teams was made in the building of the Dayanand Womens' Training College which was just opposite the stadium and all necessary facilities were given regarding the lodging and boarding to the visitors.

This year the Championship was won by the Panjab University and Poona University came as Runners up.

Bouts were held in all the Weight Classes except Light Heavy which had only one entry from the Panjab University. According to the rules followed no bout could be held in any weight class if there were not at least 3 competitors as the Tournament was organised on a League-cum-knock out basis.

The Winners Trophy awarded by the Banaras Hindu University could not be received in time for the prize distribution and as such only the Runners up Mace was awarded to the Poona University. Individual prizes were given to all the Winners in each weight class. In order that the judgement and organisation may be perfect, technical experts from

\* Received after the Secretary's Report was prepared.

Allahabad, Lucknow and Rampur were invited to judge the various bouts. Captain S.S. Ram of Allahabad acted as the referee for the whole of the Tournament. The Organising Committee was actively helped by the Managers of the visiting teams who not only lent their valued advice but also acted as members of the Jury and Judges.

The Tournament was declared open by Col. K.P. Bhatnagar, Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University and the Prizes were given away by Shri Virendra Swarup, Chairman, Agra University Sports Standing Committee.

(Sd./-) (VIRENDRA SWARUP)

*Chairman.*

Kanpur,

Agra University Sports Standing Committee,

16-3-1960.

D.A.V. College.

### FINAL RESULTS OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP—1959-60

#### *Pin Wt.*

1. Sube Singh	Panjab	(1st)
2. S.B. Walimbe	Poona	(2nd)
3. S.A. Gangchi	Gujarat	(3rd)

#### *Fly Wt.*

1. C.L. Jaiswal	Allahabad	(1st)
2. Anand Singh	Panjab	(2nd)
3. S.N. Misra	Lucknow	(3rd)

#### *Bantam Wt.*

1. Pritam Singh	Panjab	(1st)
2. N.D. Nale	Poona	(2nd)
3. Baljit Singh	Agra	(3rd)

#### *Feather Wt.*

1. Ganga Prasad Pathak	Agra	(1st)
2. Uma Kant Tripathi	Alld.	(2nd)
3. M.J. Parmar	Gujarat	(3rd)

#### *Light Wt.*

1. V.V. Navle	Poona	(1st)
2. Ghambhir Singh	Agra	(2nd)
3. R.C. Desai	Gujarat	(3rd)

***Welter Wt.***

1. S.B. Kokne	Poona	(1st)
2. Seva Singh	Panjab	(2nd)
3. B.D. Misra	Allahabad	(3rd)

***Middle Wt.***

1. Jaspal Singh	Panjab	(1st)
2. B.V. Jawleker	Poona	(2nd)
3. Janter Singh	Agra	(3rd)

***Light Heavy Wt.*****NIL*****Heavy Over Wt.***

1. Krishan Kumar Panjab	(1st)
2. V.K. Jaini Nagpur	(2nd)

**REPORT OF THE CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN COMBINED  
UNIVERSITIES TEAM AND VISITING AUSTRALIAN  
TEAM PLAYED AT BANGALORE ON  
9th, 10th AND 11th JANUARY, 1960.**

**Members of the Selection Committee.**

Prof. D. B. Deodhar,	<i>Chairman</i>
Sri C. Ramaswamy,	
Capt. M. G. Vijayasarathy,	
Prof. V. K. Ayappan Pillai,	<i>Secretary</i>

Over 60 cricketers—the pick of each University—took part in the Trials for the selection of the Combined Universities XI to play against the Australians at Bangalore. They were put through their tasks under the watchful eyes of the selectors with Prof. D. B. Deodhar as its Chairman. All the representatives were watched at the nets on the turf wickets by the side of the main pitch where the Australians had to play. This gave the players an opportunity to get used to the wicket they were, if selected, to perform. I have no hesitation in saying that there is plenty of talent in the country and given proper opportunities there is no reason why our country should not produce a team which can give a good account of itself in International Cricket. The trials were held on 5th, 6th and 7th January, 1960, on the Central College ground and every cricketer that turned up was given an opportunity to bowl, bat and field. Later 23 cricketers were picked for final trials and only these were watched on the last day. The Selection Committee met later and unanimously selected the following 16 players and the XI to oppose the Australians would be announced on the day of the match.

1. Sher Mohamed	—Poona University	(Captain)
2. S. G. Adhikari	—Bombay University	
3. S. Krishna Murthy	—Mysore University	
4. M. L. Jaisimha	—Osmania University	
5. A. G. Milka Singh	—Madras University	
6. P. R. Ashokanand	—Mysore University	
7. Y. P. Sidhaya	—Poona University	
8. Deepak Dass Gupta	—Mysore University	(Vice-Captain)
9. Manmohan Sood	—Delhi University	
10. B. P. Gupte	—Bombay University	
11. Rajendrapal	—Delhi University	
12. S. J. Duleep Sardesai	—Bombay University	
13. Gulshan Rai	—Delhi University	
14. A. L. Wadekar	—Bombay University	
15. Sushil Kapoor	—Panjab University	
16. P. K. Belliappa	—Madras University	

Immediately after the team was selected, the Mysore State Cricket Association which was staging the match took charge of the selected players and put them up in the Shilton Hotel and appointed a local Manager to look after the comforts and needs of these players. The Cricket Association also extended an invitation to all the players who took part in the trials to witness the match and to attend the social functions arranged in honour of the visitors. The 16 players were awarded a County Cap and the Mysore State Cricket Association Tie.

A record crowd watched the Australians and the Universities XI match and the Central College ground was packed to capacity. In the absence of Richie Benaud, the Australian team was led by Niel Harvey. The groundsman at the Central College turned out a batsman's paradise and the Australian batsman—after Harvey beat Sher Mohamed in the toss—took full advantage of the wicket. The batting of Burge and Grout was the highlight of the match both hitting centuries while the former excelled in a beautiful array of strokes the latter set the wood hard on the ball and the Australians were able to collect 556 runs for 9 in their first innings. The rate of run getting was over one run a minute and there were as many as seven sixers hit by the Australians and this naturally put the crowd in good humour. None of the University bowlers could make any impression on that un-responsive concrete surface of the pitch. Only the seam bowlers could do some work on the ball. The outfield on the Central College was uneven and therefore it was difficult for either team to give out their best in fielding.

The Combined Universities XI batted commendably. Several of the University boys put up a creditable performance. M. L. Jai Simha of Osmania University was easily the outstanding player on the homeside. In both innings he put up a good show with the bat, created a good impression about his bowling prowess and in everything he did he showed class.

It was a pity that the recognition of his worth came so late as the final test at Calcutta. He was destined to save India from ignominy. The other batsman to impress was Adhikari of Bombay and Sher Mohamed of Poona and the University side's captain. It is also a pity that none of the selectors of the Board of Control for Cricket in India were present to watch this match which should serve as a talent finder for the higher honours. It cannot be over-emphasised that this match between Combined Universities XI vs. the visiting team should be the very first one to be played on a tour, as it would give the selectors an opportunity to watch the possible test players in action. I have no hesitation in stating that if the selectors had watched this match at Bangalore against the Australians, Sher Mohamed and Adhikari would have played for India in the subsequent tests.

The following were the scores of the match :

**AUSTRALIA** : 556 for 9 wkts. and declared.

(Burge 157, Favell 95, Grout 101,—Jaisimha 2 for 125, Asokanand 2 for 68, Deepak Dass Gupta 2 for 10), B. P. Gupte 2 for 130).

**COMBINED UNIVERSITY XI** : 231 (Jai Simha 51, Sidhaye 44, Sher Mohamed 38, Mackey 3 for 39, Harvey 2 for 24) and following on 213 for 6 (Jai Simha 66, Sher Mohamed 57 and Adhikari 35).

Sd/-

University Gymnasium,

Bangalore-9.

19-3-1960.

(*M. G. Vijayasarathi*)

Director of Physical Education,

University of Mysore.

**APPENDIX**

**INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS  
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR**

**RECEIPTS**

**To Opening Balances as on 1.4.1959 :**

Balance with the State Bank of India, Delhi.	17,613	60
Cash in hand.	18	91
Postage.	0	10
,, Subscription from 38 Universities.		17,632
,, Protest Fee.		61
	9,500	00
	25	00

TOTAL Rs. 27,157 61

N

**BOARD OF INDIA, DELHI.**  
**THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1960.**

**PAYMENTS**

<b>By Salary.</b>	<b>2,304 00</b>
,, Travelling Allowances paid to the Secretary and Assistants.	3,879 33
,, Travelling Allowance and Expenses to the members of Selection Committee for selecting Universities Cricket XI.	1,582 30
,, Postage.	656 71
,, Affiliation Fee paid to Board of Control for Cricket in India.	250 00
,, Insurance Premium on Trophies.	576 93
,, Office Rent.	1,200 00
,, Contingency Expenses.	103 23
,, Bank Commission	21 08
<b>Closing balances as on 31.3. 1960 :</b>	
With State Bank of India, Delhi.	16,543 26
Cash in hand.	37 38
Postage.	3 39
	<b>16,584 03</b>
	<b>TOTAL Rs. 27,157 61</b>

**AUDITORS' REPORT**

We certify the above Receipts and Payments Account of the Inter-University Sports Board of India, Delhi for the year ended 31st March, 1960 to be correct and in accordance with the books and vouchers produced to us.

(Sd.)

**ROY MALHOTRA & CO.**  
*Chartered Accountants*

Kashmere Gate,  
 DELHI, 17.9.1960.

## APPENDIX O

### INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS BOARD OF INDIA

#### ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATE—1960-61

To Subscription from Constituent Universities a/c.		By Salary with allowance to a clerk with yearly increment a/c. ...	2,364 00
250×38 ... ...	Rs. 9,500 00	By House Rent a/c. ... 100×12 ...	1,200 00
(Rangoon University has withdrawn its affiliation from the Inter-University Board of India, from the year 1960-61)		By Selection of University XI a/c T.A. to Members of Selection Committee and cost of Trial Matches a/c. ... ...	2,200 00
		By T.A. a/c Meetings of the Inter- University Sports Board and the Board of Control for Cricket in India ... ...	1,800 00
		By Affiliation fee a/c to the Board of Control for Cricket in India ... ... ...	250 00
		By Insurance fee a/c for Trophies...	600 00
		By Cost of Stationery a/c ... ...	200 00
		By Postage a/c ... ... ...	500 00
		By Printing a/c ... ... ...	300 00

By Contingent expenses a/c	... 50 00
By Miscellaneous a/c	... ... 36 00
Rs. 9,500 00	Rs. 9,500 00
=====	=====

*Details of Salary a/c*

Basic Salary = Rs. 110 00

Yearly increment = 5 00

Dearness allowances = 82 00

—

197 00 X

12

— —

Rs. 2,364 00

=====

V.K. AYAPPAN PILLAI,  
*Secretary*

## APPENDIX P

### STATEMENT OF WINNERS AND RUNNERS-UP OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS AND GAMES FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

TOURNAMENTS			WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP
1. ATHLETICS	(MEN)	...	DELHI	PANJAB
,,	(WOMEN)	...	PANJAB	POONA
2. BADMINTON	(MEN)	...	BOMBAY	PANJAB
,,	(WOMEN)	...	BOMBAY	JABALPUR
3. BASKETBALL		...	BOMBAY	PANJAB
4. BOXING		...	BOMBAY	MADRAS
5. CRICKET		...	DELHI	BOMBAY
6. FOOTBALL		...	OSMANIA	CALCUTTA
7. HOCKEY	(MEN)	...	JABALPUR	NAGPUR
,,	(WOMEN)	...	PANJAB	POONA
8. KABADDI		...	NAGPUR	BOMBAY
9. KHO-KHO	(MEN)	...	POONA	BARODA
,,	(WOMEN)	...	POONA	GUJARAT
10. SWIMMING		...	CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
DIVING		...	BOMBAY	DELHI
WATER POLO		...	CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
11. TABLE TENNIS		...	BOMBAY	DELHI
12. TENNIS	(MEN)	...	CEYLON	CALCUTTA
,,	(WOMEN)	...	PANJAB	DELHI
13. VOLLEYBALL	(MEN)	...	OSMANIA	PANJAB
,,	(WOMEN)	...	ALLAHABAD	DELHI
14. WRESTLING		...	PANJAB	POONA

## APPENDIX Q

### INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA

#### LATEST INTER-UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC RECORDS—1959-60—(MEN)

Events	Name and University	Conducted by	Year	Records
1. 100 Metres	Sri S. Gosh	Utkal	Allahabad	1950-51
2. 200 Metres	Sri S. Gosh	Patna	Aligarh	1954-55
3. 400 Metres	Sri W.N. Usmani	Allahabad	Calcutta	1956-57
4. 800 Metres	Sri Jarnail Singh	Panjab	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
5. 1500 Metres	Sri Narayan Singh	Rajasthan	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
6. 5000 Metres	Sri Narayan Singh	Rajasthan	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
7. 110 Metres Hurdles	Sri Jagmohan Singh	Panjab	Madras	1952-53
8. 400 Metres Hurdles	Sri W.N. Usmani	Delhi	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
9. High Jump	Sri G. Durairaj	Madras	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
10. Pole Vault	Sri Ajaib Singh	Panjab	Jabalpur	1958-59
11. Long Jump	Sri C. Sankaran	Madras	Ceylon	1953-54
12. Hop Step and Jump	Sri H. Rebello	Madras	Calcutta	1947-48
13. Discuss Throw	Sri Baldeo Singh	Panjab	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
14. Javelin Throw	Sri Malvea	Allahabad	Madras	1952-53
15. Shot Put	Sri D. Irani	Poona	Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
16. Hammer Throw	Sri Mohan Singh	Panjab	Poona	1957-58
17. 4×100 Metres Relay	Delhi University		Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60
18. 4×400 Metres Relay	Delhi University		Agra (Kanpur)	1959-60

V.K. AYAPPAN PILLAI

*Secretary*

## APPENDIX R

### LATEST INTER-UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC RECORDS—1959-60 (WOMEN)

Events	Name and University	Conducted by	Year	Records
1. 50 Metres	Miss Veronica Gane	Mysore	Madras 1952-53	Time 6.8 secs.
2. 100 Metres	Miss Mary Leela Rao	Bombay	Poona 1957-58	12.4 secs. ,,
3. 200 Metres	Miss Mary Leela Rao	Bombay	Mysore 1955-56	26.5 secs. ,,
4. 80 Metres Hurdles	Miss Mary Leela Rao	Bombay	Poona 1957-58	12.4 secs. ,,
5. High Jump	Miss R.M. Vanaja	Mysore	Jabalpur 1958-59	Height 4 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
6. Broad Jump	Miss Mary Leela Rao	Bombay	Mysore 1955-56	Distance 16 feet 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. <span style="float: right;">16</span>
7. Javelin Throw	Miss Jeanetta Chalko	Jabalpur	Poona 1957-58	117 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ,,
8. Discuss Throw	Miss Man Mohini Uberoi	Delhi	Poona 1957-58	113 feet 4 ins. ,,
9. Shot Put	Miss N. D'Souza	Vikram	Poona 1957-58	33 feet 5 ins. ,,
10. 4x100 Metres Relay	Bombay University		Poona 1957-58	Time 52 secs.

V.K. AYAPPAN PILLAI

*Secretary*

## APPENDIX S

### INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA

#### LATEST INTER-UNIVERSITY SWIMMING RECORDS—1959-60

Events	Name and University	Conducted by	Year	Records
1. 100 Metres Free Style	Sri S.B. Bajaj	Bombay	Bombay	1956-57 Time 1 mins. 25 secs.
2. 400 Metres Free Style	Sri S.B. Bajaj	Bombay	Calcutta	1955-56 , 5 mins. 56 secs.
3. 1500 Metres Free Style	Sri G.C. Marks	Ceylon	Calcutta	1955-56 , 21 mins. 358 secs.
4. 100 Metres Breast Stroke	Sri K. Sahai	Calcutta	Calcutta	1955-56 , 1 mins. 218 secs.
5. 200 Metres Breast Stroke	Sri S.M. Hariani	Bombay	Osmania	1958-59 , 2 mins. 578 secs.
6. 100 Metres Back Stroke	Sri J.V. Oak	Poona	Bombay	1956-57 , 1 mins. 155 secs.
7. 200 Metres Back Stroke	Sri J.V. Oak	Poona	Bombay	1956-57 , 2 mins. 465 secs.
8. 100 Metres Butterfly Stroke	Sri S.G. Lathi	Bombay	Osmania	1958-59 , 1 mins. 15 secs.
9. 200 Metres Butterfly Stroke	Sri S.G. Lathi	Bombay	Osmania	1958-59 , 3 mins. 46 secs.
10. 4×100 Metres Free Style Relay	University of Bombay	Calcutta	1955-56 ,	4 mins. 334 secs.
11. 4×100 Metres Medley Relay (Back, Free, Breast and Free)	University of Bombay	Bombay	1958-57 ,	4 mins. 548 secs.

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V.K. AYAPPAN PILLAI

*Secretary*

**NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLL—GENERAL EDUCATION**

**EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959-60**

**APPENDIX T**

State	UNDER-GRADUATE						GRADUATE						POST-GRADUATE						DOCTORATE						UNIVERSITY					
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Alligarh	—	—	—	—	335	—	1,301	—	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Agra	—	—	—	—	23,916	6,408	9,294	—	2,646	1,046	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	3,309	515	1,619	267	237	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Amritsar	—	—	—	—	347	—	70	208	32	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Banaras	—	—	—	—	1,056	261	3,083	493	969	146	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Calcutta	106	—	—	—	63,036	17,479	21,054	8,841	1,863	1,157	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	*413	256	1,765	1,324	30	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Delhi	595	—	—	—	2,835	—	7,372	—	2,046	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gauhati	1	—	—	—	12,658	2,530	4,578	709	769	137	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	12,555	2,898	4,397	1,550	922	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Jabalpur	—	—	—	—	2,406	802	981	967	486	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ladakh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uttar Pradesh	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\*Includes the number in both diploma and certificate courses.

Jammu & Kashmir...	3,338	264	1,351	401	123	58	—	—
Karnatak	... 5,801	700	2,025	218	349	40	2	—
Kerala	... 8,724	3,441	11,538	5,788	554	254	22	11
Madras	... 15,412		**36,994				—	—
Marathwada	... 1,388	63	1,071	71	70	10	—	—
Mysore	... 9,597	2,096	4,562	988	170	53	7	1
Nagpur	... 5,458	63	1,071	71	70	10	—	—
Osmania	... 3,682	729	4,852	1,543	389	139	81	19
Panjab	... 35,301	5,867	12,436	2,954	1,607	415	—	—
Poona	... 10,788	2,020	7,749	2,574	567	142	81	14
Rajasthan	... 4,245	830	4,776	1,141	1,333	406	36	5
S.V. Vidyapeeth ...	1,450	119	348	62	113	21	25	1
S.N.D.T.	... —	2,845	—	1,440	—	149	—	—
Sri Venkateswara ...	2,607	266	2,799	310	155	34	9	2
Visva-Bharati	... 66	54	25	37	64	26	15	11

\*\*Includes the number of students in both under-graduate, post-graduate and diploma courses.

## APPENDIX T(a)

### NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLL—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

University	UNDER-GRADUATE		GRADUATE		POST-GRADUATE		DOCTORATE		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Agra	...	—	—	10,636	710	1,860	12	—	—
Aligarh	...	57		1,106		63	—	—	
Allahabad	...	—	—	1,419	34	364	19	32	1
Annamalai	...	195	—	1,006	8	19	1	—	—
Banaras	...	149	15	3,152	28	223	3	31	1
Calcutta	...	33	118	19,424	1,013	1,145	44	97	8
Ceylon	...	26	1	903	161	—	—	—	
Delhi	...	929		3,170		282		16	
Gauhati	...	1,402	6	1,320	70	116	7	—	—
Gujarat	...	1,880	139	3,030	125	188	—	10	—
Jabalpur	...	1,891	224	1,825	213	231	20	—	—
Jadavpur	...	—	—	1,614	18	37	—	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir	...	—	—	234	120	—	—	—	

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Karnatak	...	704	7	972	37	80	3	2	-
Kerala	...	677	71	5,439	849	28	8	3	1
Madras	...	923			*10,154				
Marathwada	...	320	27	636	28	-	-	-	-
Mysore	...	867	11	7,805	552	24	8	-	-
Nagpur	...	2,632	8	3,753	252	277	17	7	-
Osmania	...	913	96	5,162	444	234	27	-	-
Panjab	...	499	-	5,471	1,397	108	5	-	-
Poona	...	1,787	41	3,215	363	203	30	11	1 <sup>TP</sup> 1
Rajasthan	...	1,630	1	5,035	209	474	4	-	-
Roorkee	...	-	-	851	9	†80	‡34	-	-
S.V. Vidyapeeth	...	1,461	5	724	8	50	-	-	-
S.N.D.T.	...	-	-	-	181	-	44	-	-
Sri Venkteswara	...	450	13	1,340	49	-	-	-	-
Visva-Bharati	...	7	21	52	13	-	-	-	-

\*This figure includes the number of students in both graduate and post-graduate courses.

†This figure includes the number of regular students.

‡This figure includes the number of part-time students.

## APPENDIX T(b)

### NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLL—DIPLOMA & CERTIFICATE COURSES

University	DIPLOMA				CERTIFICATE	
	Under-Graduate Men	Under-Graduate Women	Post-Graduate Men	Post-Graduate Women	Men	Women
1. Agra	—	—	10	1	—	—
2. Aligarh	688	—	82	—	221	—
3. Allahabad	530	121	27	—	—	—
4. Annamalai	186	86	—	—	237	2
5. Banaras	474	82	45	6	—	—
7. Calcutta	—	*100	*708	*91	—	—
8. Ceylon	23	4	44	17	—	—
9. Delhi	—	30	—	223	—	476
10. Gujarat	—	—	25	4	—	—
11. Jabalpur	10	22	86	98	—	—
12. Kerala	109	22	80	63	301	104
13. Madras	—	—	—	*1,860	—	—
14. Nagpur	462	1	15	4	3	—
15. Osmania	398	16	195	30	—	—
16. Panjab	159	53	113	16	—	—
17. Poona	449	182	26	10	—	—
18. Rajasthan	275	—	119	—	—	—
19. Roorkee	536	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sri Venkateswara	—	—	**144	**9	—	—
21. Visva-Bharati	94	48	—	—	11	3

Includes the number of students in both Diploma & Certificate courses.

Includes the number of students in both under-graduate & Post graduate diploma courses.

## APPENDIX U

### TYPE OF UNIVERSITIES AND THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS.

University	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	Unitary Teaching (Faculties). Colleges,	Teaching with Con- stituent student Affili- ating. Teaching	Unitary Teaching with con- stituent student Affili- ating. Teaching	Unitary Teaching with con- stituent student Affili- ating. Teaching		
		Affili- ating. Colleges.	Affili- ating. Colleges.			
1. Allahabad	—	—	4	285	—	126
2. Annamalai	6	—	—	267	—	—
3. Banaras	—	14	7	—	583	114
4. Calcutta	6	7	143	698	690	4924
5. Ceylon	6	—	—	253	—	—
6. Delhi	8	28	—	94	978	—
7. Gauhati	—	1	35	—	4	818
8. Jabalpur	—	—	20	—	—	461
9. Jadavpur	3	3	—	*273	—	—
10. Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	26	21	—	424
11. Karnatak	7	2	30	43	95	590
12. Kerala	6	—	75	28	—	2535
13. Madras	12	22	64	135	—	—
14. Marathwada	7	—	12	—	—	226
15. Mysore	—	17	37	—	786	1102
16. Nagpur	8	3	33	49	38	961
17. Osmania	—	16	21	—	750	594
18. Panjab	10	3	142	130	39	3418
19. Poona	11	11	24	68	717	675
20. Rajasthan	5	—	64	29	—	1940
21. Roorkee	—	—	—	145	—	—
22. S. V. Vidyapeeth	5	4	—	24	179	—
23. S.N.D.T.	—	3	5	—	*97	*77
24. Visva-Bharati	—	6	—	—	121	—

Includes part-time teachers.

## APPENDIX V

### NUMBER AND VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIP AND STUDENTSHIPS

University	SCHOLARSHIPS		FREE STUDENTSHIPS	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Allahabad	1,478	3,78,040	871	1,58,332
2. Annamalai	983	3,85,946	—	—
3. Banaras	1,342	5,58,277.37	347	35,006
4. Calcutta	12,610	43,52,109	10,813	8,77,774
5. Ceylon	99	27,010	*881	3,34,207
6. Jadavpur	731	3,37,547	320	61,884
7. Kerala	6,584	22,17,201	1,858	2,52,916
8. Madras	59	26,716	—	—
9. Marathwada	1,385	56,002	543	45,940
10. Mysore	1,751	2,35,962	8,225	5,56,923
11. Osmania	3,624	9,06,659	1,992 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,83,401
12. Poona	178	1,07,305	—	—
13. Rajasthan	66	26,253	—	—
14. Roorkee	497	3,05,857	22	1,998
15. S.V. Vidyapeeth	1,039	2,55,352	306	51,440
16. Visva-Bharati	86	59,393.68	84	8,325

**Note :** This is the number of bursaries granted to cover residence fees.

\* Grant Received from the Ministry of Health.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	FROM U.G.C.	FROM OTHER	FROM STATE GOVT. OWN	NON-RECURRING SOURCES	NON-RECURRING RESOURCES	RECURRING RESOURCES	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Alligarh	37,90,000		1,94,400	12,59,575	71,725	53,15,700	66,40,000	
Allahabad	65,684	4,34,331	19,91,782	4,05,157	14,92,742	1,95,367	45,85,063	43,78,377
Ahmednagar	1,29,100	13,84,590	9,44,000	1,06,875	15,81,051	32,371	41,77,987	47,34,137
Banaras	43,56,362	11,93,638	32,962	2,43,723	33,00,096	91,63,887	1,82,90,668	2,14,20,114
Ceylon	-	-	91,20,500	-	3,30,000	11,96,500	1,06,46,000	1,06,46,000
Delhi	28,14,100		*4,40,000	12,49,383	25,521	45,29,004	44,90,334	
Gauhati	-	9,45,392-42	10,00,000	-	21,62,445,55	7,94,530-09	48,92,368-06	46,67,039-18
Gujarat	-	5,18,346	3,18,416	62,289	26,07,854	83,240	35,90,145	30,62,062
Jabalpur	28,224	50,000	1,01,367	2,50,000	4,46,399	2,034	8,78,024	7,33,445
Jammu & Kashmir	1,64,155	3,00,000	2,15,000	3,00,000	6,74,770	4,338	16,48,263	11,97,218
Karnataka	1,98,495	8,45,417	13,36,671	5,00,000	14,19,169	-	42,99,652	43,27,202
Kerala	11,38,271	12,28,646	17,47,300	3,42,200	-	25,44,601	70,01,018	49,03,664
Marathwada	742	2,50,000	2,55,908	2,40,000	2,04,394	12,000	9,63,044	6,78,668
Mysore	13,37,937	30,20,737	2,97,299	1,16,74,658	1,16,74,658	1,62,11,371		
Nagpur	1,35,811	1,64,298	4,58,452	13,580	17,02,777	10,74,544	35,39,462	36,15,045
Omananda	5,900	4,02,000	48,92,000	5,00,000	15,31,062	6,000	73,36,962	73,31,702
Panjabi	-	45,19,056	3,68,720	12,79,462	1,26,47,059	27,74,253	2,16,88,550	2,33,02,589
Pooncha	3,31,985	16,87,116	8,10,462	1,29,815	19,43,267	3,96,713	52,99,358	56,45,028
Rajasthan	7,634	7,69,278	3,55,800	3,00,000	15,16,199	2,05,979	31,53,890	23,66,197
Roorkee	5,33,598	17,00,650	17,63,867	4,39,337	10,73,570	25,69,676	80,81,058	79,20,840
S.N.D.T.	37,078	3,57,466	1,72,523	2,06,000	6,08,272	1,68,106	14,38,938	8,83,938
Tripura	13,80,423	-	1,83,233	14,124	21,31,675	22,74,722		

## APPENDIX W

Grant

Received

from

Ministry

of Health

for

Health

Services

and

Health

Education

and

Health

Services

and

Health

Services